PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,605.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1908. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-39 P.M.				
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA ...	6822
13th "	ARCADIA	6803	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	5000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9021	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available. Children Half Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to—

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Rome	440	704	352	528	330	495
Ports Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles (London or Naples).....	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	853	*1135	570	*920	429	572
Karachi	44	...	40	...	33	...

Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
				1909
Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	.....
City of Calcutta ...	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
City of London ...	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
City of Manchester.	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
City of Karachi.....	...	Mch. 25	Apl. 21	Apl. 21
Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
City of Glasgow ...	...	May 20	.....	June 9

First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and accommodation for 2—12 passengers,
Steamers which have both first and second class accommo-

full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 4th Jan.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 31st Dec.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 1st Jan.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Jan, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 2nd Jan.

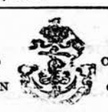
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

29th December, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN



LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	542.3	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Daboevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,493	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,780	P. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	3,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bolnarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer at the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bolnarz	28th Jan. 1909,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 57, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sollier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC ...	6,385	Guiconnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,869	Royer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

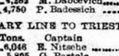
Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet ...	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th "
BRITANNIA ...	R. J. Garrick	3069	25th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6503	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA ...	6124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
ORCASSIA ...	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA ...	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA		A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 885
Bombay to Port Said,	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 573
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 935
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 853
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 993
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1089

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a fully qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

PHYSICIANS prescribe our TURKISH BATHS, as the best treatment for Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Nervous Troubles and Kidney Complaints.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
KAISER ...	2,800	Poblenz ...	4th Jan.
† REICHSTAG ...	2,100	Jacobsen ...	25th Jan.
† SOMALI ...	2,700	....	4th Feb.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th Dec., 1908.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Fengtien)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Futicorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

CHATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Penang.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpur	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GENG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

SEASONABLE GIFTS.

COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

The largest Stock in Western India to Select from

IN FASHIONABLE

- Jewellery.
- Silver Table Ware.
- Silver Table Toilet Sets.
- Silver Decorative Articles.
- Silver Prize Cups.
- Silver Office Table Requisites.
- Electro Plated Goods.

All the latest Novelties in their most Select form.

From the 1st to 31st December we pay Postage, Insurance, and pack for Europe or India all goods purchased from us Free of Charge.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOOK OUT FOR OUR

GREAT REDUCTION.

CHRISTMAS SEASON ONLY.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS	...	...	for Rs.	7
Do.	do.	SOFAS ...	... „ „	10
Do.	do.	EASY CHAIRS	... „ „	10
Do.	do.	TABLES	... „ „	10

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That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,

MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.

BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

THE VERY BEST MATERIAL

IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:

K. & S. MOTOR COY,
BOMBAY, 7.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, or other causes, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear of the constitution of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatics, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from Thos. Jennings Vetarzo Remedies Co., 8, Percy Street, London W.C., or of Agents as above.

Vetarzo medicines were introduced to India by Dr. Fletcher Fell Co. Ltd. Proprietors of Vetarzo Remedies.

Vetarzo medicines were introduced to India by Dr. Fletcher Fell Co. Ltd. Proprietors of Vetarzo Remedies. Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. S. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR BATTRONE, Esq. (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, G. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. S. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Esq., Bart.
SORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sowlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Messrs. D. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYSER LONDON."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	„ 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	„ 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,

Cheapest and Best.

BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

DHARSEY AMEROHUND,

(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office in Bombay upto 12 noon Standard Time, on MONDAY the 25th January, 1909, for the SUPPLY to this Railway Company of about 1,500 tons of SPLIT FIREWOOD during the year 1909.

The Firewood should be dry and of good quality cut and split to specification ready for use and suitable for lighting up engines and deliverable at Godhra, as required by the Railway Company from time to time up to 31st December, 1909.

The form of tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Annas Eight for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 250 in cash as earnest money along with their tenders, which will be forfeited in the event of failure to execute contract after the tender is passed.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for split wood."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.

Parel, 24th December, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL; OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING; OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS; LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February 1909, for the supply of the above stores, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1909.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay. 22nd December 1908.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH DIVIDEND of Rupees (10) Forty per fully paid up share and of Rupees (10) Ten on which Rupees 125 only have been paid up for the year ended 30th June, 1908, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1909, at the Registered office of the Company on production of share certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the register on the 28th day of December, 1908.

JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 5 Green Street, Fort,
Bombay, 28th December, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, and FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st of January, 1909, Mr. WALTER DENSO will ACT as Agent to this Company.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.,
Bombay Agency.

Bombay, 28th December, 1908.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-3. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents): Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
WITH LATEST NOVELTIES.

NOTICE.

Every SATURDAY a FOURTH EXHIBITION will be from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.
GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
Rs. 1,000 in cash.

To be given away by the ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE during the XMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.
Commencing from
WEDNESDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER,
ENDING
SUNDAY, the 3rd JANUARY.
For full particulars see Handbills.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT & GARDEN
BAND OF THE ROYAL SCOTS.

By kind permission of Col. BAMBURY and OFFICERS, the String Band of the Royal Scots will play a nice programme.

Booking for seats for the 5 rupee special English Dinner, should be done at once to avoid disappointment.

MENU.
HORS D' OEUVRE VARIES
COKY LEEKY.
FILETS OF POMFRETS FRITS TARTARE
SMALL VEAL AND HAM PIE
BARON DE MOUTON A L' ECOSSAISE
FAISAN GRILLES YORK HAM
BREAD SAUCE
CHIPS POTATOES
SALADE BOHEMIENNE
ABRICOTS CONDE
MANDARINES GLACEES
PATITE PATISSERIE.

BILLIARDS.

THE GREAT MATCH which has been arranged between WEISS and POWALLA will take place at Pyrke's Apollo Billiard Room on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 30th and 31st December, the latter receiving 1,200 in 2,000.

Play to commence at 9-15 sharp S. T.
Admission, Rs. 2; Reserved, Rs. 3.

Please Read This!
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROPS.

Will be found of the greatest value in Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis and other affections of the Chest.

A Bottle Should be Kept in Every House.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 each.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Babu Devi Prasad, *Jitoura*.—"Please send me two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops per V. P. Parcel. Your Medicine has been tried in several Asthmatic cases and is doing wonderful effect in that disease."

From R. G., *Kotagiri*.—"The Drops have really done wonders for my bronchial Catarrh, and I expect to be quite freed from it before I have finished the first bottle. I take the drops at bedtime only, and have not used more than half a bottle, yet the troublesome secretions have almost entirely ceased and the tubes are clear nearly all the day. I have frequently used *Jayne's Expectorant* and with good immediate results; but it always causes headache and drowsiness and does not agree with me. Your Drops are perfectly free from any injurious effect, and I fancy rather act as a tonic over and above their expectorant virtues. I have had this Catarrh more or less for three or four years, and am delighted to be comparatively free from it now. I should have written before to thank you, but thought it better to give the Drops a fair trial first."

From T. Otter, Esq., District Surveyor, *Nellore*.—"Please send per V. P. Parcel (to be sent by Train) addressed as below, two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

"I have to state that your Medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please."

From L. Young, Esq., Loop Line, E. I. R. *Rampur Haut*.—"Sir, will you kindly despatch by V. P. P., on receipt, being urgent, a bottle of 'Balsamic Expectorant Drops.'

"I took a bottle some months ago, and it had the desired effect."

From T. E. Spencer, Esq., *Benares*.—"An old man bought one bottle of your medicine called 'Balsamic Expectorant' and it did him much good. I have got lots of medicine for him from the hospital, but none of them have given him the relief that yours has."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the cool of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPICIFICO Co., Opst. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever?—If so, send to Phillips and Co., for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Periodical Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and List of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10, Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-boat and Sailing Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price Nine Annas. Apply [illegible] No. 5 opposite Passage.

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OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Souvereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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TO LET, in Elphinstone Circle, a FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, suitable for Offices. Apply, ALLIANCE BANK, Bombay.

WANTED.—A SMART CLERK, must have good hand writing. Christian preferred. Pay Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 842, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum (inclusive of postage.

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
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SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.
Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

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28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made
Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, dispatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.
LIST FREE.
MODELS: Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Cobbs Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using midsteen postage, for free and unabridged list and our special offer on sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1833. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W
WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,493,300

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	34 2	52 6	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	35
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 12	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites. Nature's Specific for sore eyes.
The secret of a perfect skin is
Skin-Tone
Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.
ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
(From Lilley and Skinner.)
LATEST NOVELTIES
In a variety of Makes and Shapes.
Inspection cordially invited.
THE STAR MART (SANJANA & Co.),
(Next to West End Watch Company),
7, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ST. GEORGE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.
WANTED.
A HEAD MASTER for the Boys' School. Must be an F. A. at least, a EUROPEAN or EURASIAN, and a Member of the Church of England. Salary, H. S. Rs. 125 per mensem, with a large house, rent free, suitable for Boarders.
An ASSISTANT MISTRESS for the Girls' School. Must be a EUROPEAN, or EURASIAN, a Graduate, and a Member of the Church of England. Salary H. S. Rs. 100 per mensem.
Also a trained Kindergarten Mistress, EUROPEAN or EURASIAN, and a Member of the Church of England. Salary H. S. Rs. 75 per mensem.
Address:
REVD. S. H. JOHNSTON,
St. George's Church,
Hyderabad, Deccan.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.
THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar, Five minutes from both Railway Stations, consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from
Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

DR. EZRA HAMILTON says:—"The worst forms of Liver, Kidney, Urinary Troubles and Blood Diseases are cured by TURKISH BATHS.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

You want Beautiful Teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For *Your* Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, House, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A J Cole, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain R L Webster, sailed yesterday for Hull, via Karachi, with a generalcargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons, Captain H Bamber, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Strathfillan, 2,816 tons, Captain J Mc Kerdy, sailed on Monday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE P and O Co's steamer Devanha, 4,783 tons, Captain W Hayward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A le Grant Doty, Mr J P Rodier, Mr A Vallri, Mr W Downie, Mrs Ashfield, Mr W A Walegrove, Mr H Hollinghost, Capt Currie, Mr C W Lape, Mr Enami, Mr Fipins, Mr Oda, Mr O'Hara, Rev Canon Goldsmith, Miss Fulcher, Mrs Brown Clipton, Capt Nelson and 5 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1,714 tons, Captain F Pahlends, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, &c., with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 207 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Busreh, &c., with a general cargo, 81 cases opium and passengers.

THE steamer Kilchatton 2,413 tons, Captain W Higgins, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain A Giacopello, will sail to-day for Calcutta and Madras with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 28.

Abbotsford.....2352 Scroggie .....The Bombay Co
Alavi.....2324 Hill .....B & P S N Co
Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Arabia .....4167 Leigh...London.....2-1-09 P & O Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House.....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 ...Kaselburn.....M M & Co
Caledonia . 3529 Gordon. London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Clavercsk...2440 Urquhart .....T Morrison & Co
Devanha.....4783 Hayward .....P & O Co
Glenlio.....2650 Soane .....R A Willis
Hatumet.....2584 Peters .....W & A G & Co
Hydra.....830 Scquebed .....F F Campbell & Co
Inconstorva .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob .....T Morrison & Co
Kaiser...1714 Pohlends.....A Strandes
Kilchalton.....2418 Higgins .....
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2153 Moser .....K N & Co
Nairung.....3862 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Nudden...1944 Antin .....M M & Co
Palinurus...300 Hickman .....R I Marine
Plassy.....4412 Notley .....Transport
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Springburn .....3173 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co
Spirstad.....617 Tannager.....F F Campbell & Co
Sturada.....3400 Archdeacon .....M M & Co
Thornbeck.....2345 Skelton .....Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclean	2952	Young	Malabar Coast's	7-1-09	F Muir & C
D & E Rabenfels	2932	Probst	Hamburg	1-1-09	W & A G & Co
F Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	11-1-09	M M & Co
G Naderi	1169	Gray	P Gulf	29-12	B & P S N Co
S Falls of Monese		Sheelaton	Mostyn Deep	1-1-09	R A Willis
N Ardgovan	2725	Johnston	Barrow-in-Furness	23-12	T M & Co
O Umvolosi	1906	Keen	Middlesborough	2-1-09	W & A G & Co
P MayoriMaru	2736	Richards	Japan	6-1-09	N Y Kaisha
Q Eastville	2306	Wright	Genoa	4-1-09	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shah Ameer	1921	Harrison	...	Mauritius	31-12
				E Tajbhoy and Jeewanji	
2 Ula	3426	Hodgson		N F	M M & Co
3 Fife	2494	Harrison	Hamburg	2-1-09	T M & Co
4 Shah Nasir	2555	Ranlli	Jeddah	2-1-09	E Tajbhoy
5 Elgin	2443	Potts	Genoa	4-1-09	Ralli Brothers
6 Clydesdale	2296	Manship	N F		I M & Co
7 Koerber	3163	Foresti	Trieste	1-1-09	A L S N Co
8 Baron Eldon	2385	Barker	N F H G M A		jam & Co
9 Iran	4066	Peabody	Dunkirk	9-1-09	K Nixon & Co
10 & 11 City of Sparta				3399	MeNeil 2-1-09 Calcutta
					K Nixon & Co
12 Persia	4198	Hughton		London	30-1-09 P & O S Co
13 Nowshera	1961	Rumsey	Calcutta	2-1-09	M M & Co

M W D D

Kola.....510 Moxon ...Busreh.....31-12 .....M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri...558 Mahomed B'nagar 30-12 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Kilchatton s	Higgins	Calcutta, Dec 17
	Kola s	Moxon	Busreh, Dec 19
28	Devanha s	Hayward	Shanghai, Dec 8
	Kaiser s	Pohlends	Durban, Dec 9

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Waroonga s	Bamber	Persian Gulf, &c
	Othello s	Webster	Hull, via K'chi
	Dumra s	Cole	Karachi &c
	Strathfillan s	McKerdy	Calcutta

The steamer Barbarigo, Giacopello, for Calcutta and Madras, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Devanha, for China, &c.
" Clydesdale, for Antwerp, &c.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Delta left Hongkong, on Dec. 26.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Ischia from Hongkong left Singapore on the 27th instant for Penang and Bombay.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat left Aden for Bombay on 24th instant and is expected here on 31st instant at midnight.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.
ADEN, SATURDAY, DEC. 19.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURES. Date	To
June 21.	Petronia	Copenhagen		
Dec. 1	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Mokalla		
7	Begonia	Cardiff		
	R. N. Elba	Mucalla	19	Benadir Coast
10	H. M. S. Proserpine	Hais	13	Somali Coast
12	Africa	Hodeida		
	Meyan	Perim	14	Perim
	Falcon	Berbera		Somali Coast
	Kintail	Cardiff		
13	Koerber	Trieste	13	Bombay
	Persia	London		Bombay
	Prinz Eitel Friedrick	Bremen		Yokohama
	Ahmadi	Busreh		Jeddah
14	Aiolrk Woerman	Durban	14	Hamburg
	D'Jamna	Mouritius		Marseilles
	A. Vispucci	Mussawa		Mussowa
	Falconera	Genoa	17	Mogadicio
15	H. M. S. Fox	Berbera		
	Sydney	Marseilles	16	Yokohama
16	York	Bremen		Sydney
	Woodcock	Mucalla	19	Hodeidah
	Binger	D'Jibouti	17	D'Jibouti
	Moldavia	Sydney	16	London
	Ipswich	Bombay		Jeddah via Perim
	Salsette	Bombay		
	Tigre	Busreh	17	Jeddah
17	Euphrate	Hongkong		Marseilles
	Borneo	Antwerp		Calcutta
18	Isla de Panay	Liverpool	18	Phelipine Island
	Falcon	Bulhar		Berbera
	Wissmann	Hodeidah		
	Gisela	Trieste	19	Calcutta via Karachi
	Prinz Ludwig	Yokohama	18	Hamburg
19	Haidari	Jeddah		
	Colaba	Bombay	19	Antwerp
	Mahallah	Red Sea Ports		

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 28.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s.—246 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 29 bales hides and skins, H N and H Essa; 51 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales hides and skins, H O and H Moosa; 55 cwt deer horns, A H Mowji and Co; 100 cwt turmeric, T Canji; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, 1,990 cwt myrabollams, P M Mathooradas and Co; 75 cwt condiments, N K Jussawala and Co; 24 cwt deer horns, M Mahomed; 48 cwt deer horns and 20 cwt wax, J M Rahimtoola, 19½ cwt fishmaws, K N Miani and Co; 51 cwt condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 105 cwt chutney, F Nowroji; 37½ cwt fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 104 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 7 bales skins, B Esmail; 10 bales skins, A and H Mahomed and Co; 15 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 14 bales skins, R Moladena; 126 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 24 bales skins, H A Oomer; 80 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fife s—2,400 cwt bones, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HULL.

Chanda s—8,000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—13,000 cwt teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4017 cwt rapeseed, and 1,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 60 cwt gum, T V and Godse Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1002 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG

Fife s—501 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co; 10 bales hemp, H Govinji; 501 cwts myrabollams, T V and Godsey Bros; 1,510 cwts myrabollams, W Beeher; 104 cwts sinna leaves, R Jewandas and Co; 20 cwts wax, S Bhimji; 500 bales cotton fly and waste, C Hirji and Co; 104 cwts gum, J Nurbheram.

Rabinfels s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 715 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 14 packages guts. A Lehmann and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 18 packages guts Latham and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rabenfels s—4,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Eastwille s—300 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, M Bhimji.

Elgin s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—8 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 220 cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 16 cwts guts. Ad Meyer; 336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Koerber s—2 bales twist, G Gazal.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—204 cwts turmeric T V and Godse Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Elgin s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moyori Maru s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Devanha s—250 cwts sharkfins E Moledina.

FOR KOBE.

Moyori Maru s—1000 bales cotton, R Dellaster and Co; 1500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 600 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 700 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 700 bales cotton, B B Shamji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 155 bales cotton, K Gokaldas and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Moyori Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswala and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Moyeri Maru s—600 bales cotton, H N Madraswala and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 32 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanah s—15 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 bales twist, C Bhawanidas and Co.

WITH reference to the War Office decree that the "tempo" of the National Anthem is to be increased from "crotchet equals 60' to "crotchet equals 84," the "Musical Times" explains that the accelerated speed is only applicable to the Anthem when used during a salute with "presented" arms, and not for vocal purposes. The National Anthem is, of course, a prayer, and at Kneller Hall it is sung during Divine Service, all kneeling. The devotional effect of the Anthem thus sung, with the most careful observance of the "nuances," is said to be something to remember.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLANCHETT—December 22, at Bhsratpur, Rajputana, the wife of Mr. A. G. Blanchett, Supdt. of Police, of a daughter.

COPELAND—December 19, at Maymyo, Burma, the wife of J. Copeland, I. F. S., of a son.

McLAREN—December 20, at Nasirabad, the wife of John Shaw McLaren, M. B., F. R. C. S. Edin, of a daughter.

MAGNIAC—December 21, at Jhelum, the wife of Captain F. A. Magniac, 22nd Punjabis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CREEK—MASSON—Nov. 26, at St. George's Church Camberley, Robert Forbes Stanley Creek, The Queen's, son of Col. Creek, late of 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, to Marie Therese, daughter of Sir David and Lady Masson, of Lahore, India.

FRENCH—HOWARD.—November 18, at Calcutta, Allan William Gay French, eldest son of the late Lieutenant Colonel John Gay French, Indian Medical Service, to Cecile, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Freneh-Ryan Esq., of County Dublin, Ireland, widow of the late A. C. Howard Esq., late Superintendent of Survey and Settlement Officer, Ray Darbungah.

KNIGHT—LOW—Dec. 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, Jasper, son of the late Jasper Knight, of Tyndale House, Wimbledon Common, to Esther, daughter of Frederick Low, K. C., Recorder of Ipswich.

DEATHS.

BRUNYATE—December 24, at Simla, Roger, the infant son of J. B. Brunyate, I. C. S., aged five days.

DAUNCEY—December 19, at the Station Hospital, Bellary, of abscess of the liver, Captain John Dauncey, 2nd Dorset Regiment, aged 34.

SHARPE—At the Central Hotel, Allahabad, on his 47th birthday (Xmas Eve) Charles Thomas Sharpe, late Locomotive Foreman, G. I. P. Railway.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 11m.; Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 3-30m., 3-53a.; Low water, 10-2m., 9-39a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 12-40 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's Band, Promenade Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 30th, First Quarter 11h. 9-9m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, December 30—Billiards at Pyrke's: Weiss vs. Postwalla. Bombay Hunt, Irla Parla Station. Sun rises, 7h. 11m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 4-23m., 5-9a. Low water, 11-12m., 10-48p.
Thursday, December 31.—New Year's Eve. Bank Holiday. H. E. the Governor returns to Bombay from tour, 10 a. m. Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club. Billiard at Pyrke's—Weiss vs. Postwalla. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade. Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade. Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 5-22m., 6-36a. Low water, 0-19a.
Friday, January 1.—Banks closed, New Year's Day. New Year's parade of Troops in Garrison. Sun rises, 7h-12m.; Sun sets, 6h 13m.
Saturday, January 2.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahratta, 6 p. m. Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.
Sunday, January 3.—Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground. Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.
Monday, January 4.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, in the godown of the Fazulbhoy Mill at Pipe Road, Joti Luxmon (30), a labourer, was shifting some cotton bales when one of the bales accidentally fell over and jammed him between two bales. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he subsequently died.

FATALLY INJURED.—On Sunday last Bhagu Dagru (25), a Hindu cart-driver in the employ of Messrs. Graham and Co., Bulk Oil Works, at Sewri, was driving a cart loaded with bulk oil along Sewri Koliwada Road, when the shafts suddenly broke and he was thrown to the ground. The cart fell on him inflicting severe internal injuries. He was removed to hospital where he died soon after his admission.

MR. H. E. McMEEL.—Mr. H. E. McMeel intends severing his connection with Messrs. Lipton Ltd. shortly to join Messrs. Crowder and Co., Ltd., in a big irrigation scheme this firm has undertaken in the Kolhapur State. Mr. McMeel as Manager of Lipton's branch in Bombay has proved himself a man of uncommon business acumen and Liptons lose a man they will have some difficulty in replacing. We wish Mr. McMeel all success in his new appointment.

THEFT ON THE HILL.—A report has been made to the Police that on Sunday night some one had entered the room of Mrs. Kodama of Mount Pleasant Road, and removed from a dressing table two rings set with diamonds of the respective value of Rs. 375 and Rs. 100 and a silver watch worth Rs. 25. Inspector Bodley made a search and found on a verandah near the entrance leading to servants' quarters the ring valued at Rs. 375 and the watch. The other ring is not yet recovered.

SUICIDE OF A SCHOOLMASTER.—Yesterday, at the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, Mr. F. T. Lambert, the Acting Coroner, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Anthony De Souza, a schoolmaster, aged 52 years. The deceased had been suffering from melancholia for some time past and about a week ago was taken to the Asylum. About 2 a.m. yesterday Lieutenant E. George, the House Surgeon, was called to the deceased's cell and saw him seated on the ground with his back to the window. His neck was tied with a sheet which was fastened to a cross-bar of the window. He was dead. A verdict of suicide by hanging while in an unsound state of mind was returned.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malhandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

Polonaise	Der Fackebzug
Overture	Le Domine Noir
Selection	Vera Violetta
Song	I this bour of Soft and Splendour
Valse	Red Roses
Reminiscences of England	
Highland Patrol	The Wee Macgregor

	Faust
	Auber
	E Eysler
	Pinsuti
	F Lehar
	Godfrey
	Amers

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.—The following is the programme for the Concert to-night in the Town Hall by H. E. the Governor's String Band:—

Grand March	Tannhauser ...Wagner
Merceau	Chant sans Pareles ...Techaikowski
Hungarian Dance	No. 3 in F & D..Brahms (1st time in Bombay)
From Drama "Ruslema"	Valse Triste...Sibelius (1st time in Bombay)
Overture	Athalia ...Mendelsohn

Interval 10 Minutes.

Introduction to 3rd Act	Behengrin ...Wagner
Gavotte	Marchenlauschen..Komzak
Mazurka	Feins Liebchen..Komzak
Sarabande fren	"Cing Mars" ...Gounod
Waltz	Atmospharen...Gung'l

IMPORTING COCAINE.

Accused Heavily Fined.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Finan charged Karls Meari Antona Rosina and Fortunatis Feirlugo Firemen on board the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koerber," with illegal possession of 31 bottles of cocaine containing 16,340 grains of the drug.

Mr. Kees, Excise Inspector, having received certain information from his Sub-Inspector Mahomed Faizulla, went to Byculla in company of Inspector Finan when they saw the three accused and a Mahomedan named Ali Shah going towards Omer Jamal's Commission Stables. They went to the Byculla Club and the first accused entered the compound of the club. He came out shortly afterwards and they all moved on a little. Seeing that the Police and the Excise party were after them the first accused threw away the bundle.

The first accused said that the drug was purchased by him from another steamer and he took it to Bellasis road for sale. He wanted to make a little profit as he had a large family to maintain. He would not disclose the name of the steamer from which he obtained the drug.

The second and the third accused said that they merely accompained the first accused for walk through the town.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined the first accused Rs. 500 and the other three were fined Rs, 250 each.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.

THE twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 5 Green Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsee presiding.

The following is the directors' report: The Directors have now the pleasure of laying before you this their Twenty-fifth Report. The accounts herewith circulated show as the result of the past year's working, a net profit of Rs. 93,965-1-5 which with Rs. 12,207-11-8, the balance brought forward from last year, makes a total of Rs. 1,06,172-13-1 to the credit of profit and loss account. The Directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 40 per fully paid up share and of Rs. 10 per share on which Rs. 125 only have been paid up. These dividends will absorb Rs. 60,000 and they propose to appropriate the balance viz. Rs. 46,172-13-1 as follows:—Rs. 45,000 to machinery depreciation fund account. Rs. 1,172-13-1 to carry forward to next year's account.

The directors' report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared., Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas who retired by rotation was re-elected director and Messrs Hurjiwan Soonderdas and Shapoorji Bomonji Billimoria werere-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

THE SARASVATI MILLS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 2 Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presiding. The resolution which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 11th instant was confirmed as a special resolution. From 1st January 1909, Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. were appointed agents of the mill in the room of Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Co., the present agents.

THE MACLEAN WIDOW FUND.

Mr. Paul Knight ... ... Rs. 300

WE desire to enter a protest, says the "Lancet," against the common remark that women's equality with man will give the final blow to the "spirit of chivalry." Surely it should foster a new chivalry, greater than the old, extended by men not to helpmeets and sympathisers, but to competitors who will still be entitled to it because they are women.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR A. LAWLEY will probably leave Madras on his next tour on the 25th January and will arrive the following afternoon at Vizianagram, where he will stay for a day, and then proceed to Calcutta. His Excellency will return from Calcutta on the 2nd February and, halting at Chatrapur (3rd), Berhampur (4th), Waltair (5th to 8th), Cocanada (9th to 10th) and Rajahmundry (11th), will reach Madras on the 12th February.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovere of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

A CHRISTMAS LETTER.

From Exile to his Brother.

MY dear old Boy,—I've been trying hard to realise that it is Christmas Day, but have just abandoned the attempt as hopeless. It is true that the first thing my wearily opening eyes beheld this morning was one of those dreadful chalk and silver cakes,—atrocities peculiar to this country—from the summit of which there fluttered a tiny ensign of great brilliancy, bearing the inscription "God Bless Master and make Prosperous Xmas." A truly touching gift from my body-servant, who will, of course, duly charge it in my monthly account. But even this was not convincing. Putting on a stout topee, I staggered out abroad, in search of the spirit of Noel, pitying you poor blighters at home slushing around in the snow as I grew moister still and moister under the rays of our genial sun. In course of time I rolled into the Arab stables—a manœuvre absolutely suicidal to my intentions, since a visit there is always governed by the deepest despondency, as it is borne in upon me, that my depleted exchequer won't run to the purchase of even the meanest inmate. Fortunately, however, there was nothing doing, except in the sick ward where I observed a most delicate and instructive operation which cheered me considerably. Still it didn't seem exactly Christmassy somehow.

Then I bethought me of church, whither Uncle Frank had already led his devout family. Splendid! This was the real thing at last! I would unostentatiously slip into the choir and sing of shepherds, wassail and good cheer; I would hold an iceberg in my hand, by thinking of the lofty Caucuses. (Translation from the Latin of Omar Khayyam, old chap, trifle over your head I fear.) Filled with such beautiful thoughts, I drew near unto the door of the sacred edifice, only to bump into the emerging worshippers. "Service just over in the nick o' time" remarked cousin Delly, rather unnecessarily I thought; fact is she's beastly zealous of my voice. Couldn't for the life of me think of anything sufficiently squashing, and at the same time in keeping with my superior age and dignity, by way of repartee. So I just screwed up a grin and pretended I thought it funny. It is those sort of things that prematurely age a fellow. Well, we strolled over to the house.

Frantic excitement! The mail had arrived! Of course all mine had gone up-country except one, a rather artistic card from my tailor pointing out that "There is gladness in Remembrance" which had somehow found its way here. There followed the usual ripples of girlish glee, as the loot was rapidly extracted from countless parcels and I was compelled to keep up an inane and adulatory commentary on the spoils handed over to me for inspection, though my thoughts were far, far away, hovering over the letter which must even now be speeding up-country containing that solid little chequelet signed in the Guv'nor's well known scrawl.

Dreamily I speculated on the probable account, the good uses it should be put to, when suddenly Selina took in on my harder train of thought. "I say, Algy old chap, topping morning for a run in the car; pull up your socks and hustle: we'll get a move on before the sun begins to sizzle!"

She dragged me downstairs before I had time to frame any excuse. She hasn't changed a jot since you knew her, so you can bet I wasn't particularly enthusiastic. Well, old man, as you know, my life hasn't been altogether without its thrills, I have chivvied the Zakka and Lushai, I have ridden the mighty boar, even the deadly Jack-snipe has perished by my hand; but all these exploits are as nothing to motoring with Selina.

There was a jolly red, shiny car at the door, "Quite new" Selina explained; "and she hadn't quite got the knack of it yet." "All hope abandon, ye who enter here," thought I, as I stepped in, wearing a fixed smile, which I hoped was concealing the torment of my soul. Selina took her seat with the air of a duchess, and began to finger levers. There followed instantly a fearful grating sound, thirty seconds of agonising vibration, a loud report, and the car suddenly darted backwards, scattering a crowd of nondescript scallywags who were craving Christmas boxes. Another series of bumps and jars, and off we flew again, right end on this time: but I won't inflict on you a recital of all I went through during that nightmare drive, That I am uninjured is little short of a miracle, that I have retained my reason is one of the marvels of the age. Looking back on it now there was one incident which angered me beyond all words—and that's saying a good deal, old chap. We were going fairly slowly up a bit of an incline, when I spotted Mrs. S.—of whom I'm rather fond, driving towards us in her natty little turn out. I was raising my hat in my own inimitable style, acquired after long practice during a sojourn in Italy when, g-r-r-r-r r-ump a grinding crash; the precious car stopped dead and my gracefully bowed head came into severe contract with the chauffeur's bony shoulder. I wished it had been Selina's.

It seems there are two pedals in a motor, with totally different functions, and Selina finds some difficulty in hitting off the right one at the right time; hence the trouble.

They are all going to a motor picnic to-morrow. Selina fondly imagines I'm of the party too. Not much! You don't catch a weasel asleep twice. Even though I have to emigrate I eschew that pleasure.

Well, Sonny, "Dark night behind the tamarisks" as R. K. hath it; time I scraped my chin and made myself beautiful to adorn a festive board to which we are bidden. Some rather cheery neighbours. I'm feeling a trifle apprehensive though; I noticed Dolly sending them over a consignment of mistletoe this morning, and as you know, above all things, I bar being kissed. Bye bye, old chap, and best of luck.—Yours in danger,

ALGY.

SEVEN persons have been killed and twenty seriously injured at Littlewood, New Orleans, by an express running into a suburban train. Four of the carriages of the latter were telescoped, and the wreckage took fire. The major portion of the killed met their death by burning; several of the more seriously injured were pinned under the wreckage, and were rescued with difficulty. Many of the women passengers assisted the doctors by tearing their dresses to provide temporary bandages.

THE death is announced, by a special cable to the "Times of Ceylon," of Mr. William Gow, of Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, the well known London Tea Brokers, after an operation at the age of 65 Mr. Gow, says our contemporary, began as a planter in Cachar or Assam, and went to Ceylon at the beginning of the nineties. He did not remain more than two or three years, however, and then took up business in London. His firm increased rapidly in size, and about two years ago was turned into a limited liability company.

THE SEAMEN'S REST.

Launching a Motor-Boat.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present yesterday at the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Patient Slip to witness the ceremony of the launching of a new motor-boat belonging to the Bombay Seamen's Rest for mission work amongst sailors in the harbour. Lady Hughes performed the naming ceremony.

The Secretary, the Rev. Frederick Wood, gave an account of how the money for the new launch was raised. He made mention of the strenuous efforts of the late Superintendent Mr. Frank Havens to help raise the money to purchase the launch, the generous gift of the Port Trust amounting to Rs. 3,500, plus the sum raised by the Superintendent, and the gift of the Managing Committee of the Seamen's Rest, and also the efforts on the part of the present Superintendent. The sum in hand now was about Rs. 6,700.

In a large port like Bombay, the Secretary continued, where so many steamers are always at anchor in the harbour, thereby debarring so many seamen from conveniently coming ashore to enjoy the benefits of such an institution as the Seamen's Rest, a launch to reach these steamers seems a desirability and a necessity to a full working out of the aims of the institution. And therefore its projection is a wise step.

But a launch for work among seamen in the harbour of Bombay is not a new idea. For several years preceding the advent of plague, during the superintendency of Messrs Madden and Wood, the Seamen's Rest owned one called the "Avan," and it filled a very large place in the work of the institution, bringing large numbers of men ashore, besides enabling the missionaries to visit the ships in the stream regularly. But in the early years of the plague visitation, because of the strict medical restrictions, the seaman were not allowed to leave their ships, and so for quite a while the launch was idle, and, as the prospects for an early removal of these restrictions did not seem to brighten, that launch was disposed of.

Four years ago the then Superintendent, the late Mr. Frank Havens, finding the restrictions removed, brought the matter of a launch forward at a meeting of the committee of the Seamen's Rest. It was one year, however, before any definite action was taken and then it was decided to again enlarge the scope of the work of the institution and extend its operations to the shipping lying in the stream. And in November, 1905, a special committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Mr. R. G. Monteath, Mr. A. J. Hughes and the Superintendent, was appointed. It was at first proposed to have a gasoline launch, but this was afterwards changed to a motor. The securing of a launch having been decided on, Mr. Havens went to work with a will to raise sufficient funds to make it possible, and it was while busily engaged in this work that he contracted the disease from which he died after a week's illness in August, 1906. Very appropriate and fitting it was, therefore, that the committee decided to name the new launch to be built, the "Frank Havens."

Owing to two changes in the superintendency of the Seamen's Rest the work was delayed. But in April of this year the special committee, at present consisting of the Hon. Mr H. E. E. Procter, Dr. C. R. Marrett, Mr. A. E. B. Gordon and Mr. McGregor, the Superintendent, reported the desirability of pushing the matter forward at once, and this the Managing Committee did, accepting the report of the special committee, and giving the work into the hands of the builders, with instructions to build a boat of the following dimensions:—length, 35 feet; beam 6 1-3 feet; draft, 2 feet; 14 h.p. motor; with a seating capacity for 24 persons, and a speed of 12 knots. With the launch is a dingy.

The cost when complete will be Rs. 8,000, of which amount about Rs. 6,000 has been raised—Rs. 3,500 being a generous donation by the Bombay Port Trust; leaving Rs. 2,000 yet to be raised.

And that boat the builders have placed before us, and it is with pleasure that the friends of the seamen gather to watch the launching of what we hope is fraught with much helpfulness and blessing to the men of the sea. May it have many years of usefulness before it. God speed the "Frank Havens."

The Rev. Charles B. Hill offered the Dedication prayers, and the Rev. Charles Vickery read a psalm.

Lady Hughes then gave the boat its name as it was being launched. As the bottle was broken on the ship's side, two white pigeons were set free. After the boat was launched, Captain Young of the s.s. Clan McLean proposed a vote of thanks to Lady Hughes for having taken the trouble to come there to perform the ceremony. He said that in his midship days he himself had found his Saviour in a Seamen's Rest. He thanked those present on behalf of seamen for their kindness towards them.

The Superintendent, the Rev. John D. McGregor, seconded the vote of thanks. He also thanked Lady Hughes most heartily on behalf of the Managing Committee for having come there to perform the naming ceremony. He also proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Conry, the Superintending Engineer of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, for all the help which he had so kindly given, and thanked him for his kind promise to help them fix the engines and give the boat a trial in the harbour, and to Mr. Anderson, the Docking Master of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, for the help he had rendered.

The proceedings then terminated.

TO the "Times" Engineering Supplement on the 9th Mr. Percy F. Martin, F.R.G.S., contributes an article on "British Machinery in India," of which the following is the opening paragraph:—Upon the face of them, the figures of export and import values between India and the Mother Country look imposing—namely (roughly), some £65,000,000 of the former and £13,000,000 of the latter. But, as everything in this world is good or bad by comparison, so when we come to look more closely at the trade statistics of such countries as the United States of America, of Germany, and even of France and Switzerland, we see that they are slowly but

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

RUSSIA AND FRONTIER TRIBES.

"THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—In the age-long course of Russia's attempt to acquire an empire in Asia there have been three distinct steps, the struggle to overcome the mountain barrier of the Caucasus which shut her in on the south, the spread across the Turkoman khanates to the gates of Afghanistan, and the spread across Siberia which ended in her meeting with Japan. Of these three steps by far the longest in point of time was the conquest of the Caucasus, which has never previously been recounted in full by even a Russian writer and has only now found its English historian in the person of Mr. John F. Baddeley (Longmans Green and Co.) Mr. Baddeley is apparently a new writer, who has been inspired by personal familiarity with the peoples and tepography of the Caucasus to explore the Russian archives and compile a complete historical narrative of this highly interesting locality. In doing so he has accomplished a task that very few Englishmen could even have attempted, and accomplished it remarkably well. His narrative covers the whole history of the struggle for independence fought by these fierce and hardy mountaineers from the time of Peter the Great to half a century ago; for it took nearly a century-and-a-half to reduce them to submission. Of course during that time there were long periods of quiescence, but the first sixty years of this century were occupied with the practically continuous fighting. The story of that century-and-a-half throws a flood of light both on Russian methods of warfare and Russian methods of rule.

The Caucasus were to Russia very much what the North-West Frontier is to India to-day. The great mountain barrier rose, plateau after plateau, sheer from the plains of Russia, and was rendered so impassable by forest and ravine as to constitute a natural fortress of some 5,000 leagues, inhabited by 2,000,000 souls; moreover, the mountaineers were like the Pathans, the aggressors and not the victims in the struggle: they lived by plundering the adjacent lowlands, and there chief difference from our own border tribesmen was that they were a race of horsemen, a fact which gave great rapidity to their raids, and made it almost an impossible task to capture them. Thus Russia was confronted two centuries ago with very much the same problem that exists in Yaghistan to-day; even the names were very similar, the country being called Daghestan; and so it is interesting to see how Russia grappled with a problem that so closely concerns ourselves. As was only to be expected the massacres of Geok Tepe and Blagovestchenk, which marked Russia's advance in Turkestan and Chinese Turkestan had their prototype in the Caucasus. A typical instance was the massacre of Dadi-Yourt in 1819 by Yermoloff the Skobeleff of the Caucasus. In order to punish the Tchetchens for a raid, according to the author, Yermoloff 'deemed it necessary to read them such a bloody lesson as would drive them to a voluntary abandonment of their existing settlements and chose Dadi-Yourt, a rich and populous 'aoul' on the banks of the Terek as the scene of his experiment. General Sisiyeff was ordered to make a secret approach, surround the village and summon the population to retire forthwith to beyond the Soundja. In case of refusal—and nothing else could be expected—he was to take the place by assault and give no quarter." This plan was carried out almost to the letter and after an indiscriminate massacre only one hundred and forty women and children were left alive out of the whole population. "Moreover, this policy of relentless severity was part of Yermoloff's avowed system for he himself said 'I desire that the terror of my name should guard our frontier more potently than chains and fortresses, that my word should be for the natives a law more inevitable than death. Condescension in the eyes of Asiatics is a sign of weekness, and out of pure humanity I am inexorably severe. One execution saves hundreds of Russians from destruction and thousands of Mussulmans from treason.'"

This policy of calculated cruelty was for a time successful, and spread the peace of terror throughout the Caucasus; but Mr. Baddeley maintains that in the end it broke down, and that the respect paid to Yermoloff's name to-day in Russia is not justified by the facts. He lived to see the edifice, whose foundations he had reared upon sand, crumble to the ground, and left the Caucasus a disgraced and broken man, whose work had to be done all over again by different methods. Even at the height of his power there was a small tract in the east of the Caucasus which he failed to subdue, and the spirit of Muridism, a militant form of Muhammadanism, akin to Suffism, spread over the whole mountains and found a national hero and champion in the person of Shamil the Mahomet of the Caucasus. Shamil, indeed, bears a curious resemblance to Mahomet in many ways. He was both a prophet and a military leader of high genius; he had a mysterious sickness that paralleled Mahomet's epileptic fits at critical moments in his career; he made himself unquestioned autocrat of his own people; and he was devotedly loved by a wife, whom he had captured in one of his raids, who took his side against her own father and family. Shamil carried on an enterprising and successful war against the Russians for about twenty-five years; and in the end was defeated not by the sword, but by the axe. In the person of General Yevdokeemoff the Russians found a tactician, who never roused the spirit of the mountaineers by a pitched battle, but manœuvred them out of all their strongest positions, drove in wedge through the midst of the mountains, cut down their beach forests, and made good roads, which took his soldiers rapidly from place to place. The system which ultimately proved successful, in place of Yermoloff's cruelty, bore a strong resemblance to the police-post system in Burma or the blockhouse system in South Africa, directly after the wars in those two countries. The author draws a striking parallel between the methods of cruelty ordinarily associated with the Russian name and the more civilised methods, which we ourselves have followed in the ensuing words:—"It is a most prominent fact that Yermoloff prepared the way for Shamil as surely as that great leader for the final success of Russia. The one by his ruthless methods aroused that fierce spirit of fanaticism and independence which alone made political union possible amongst the turbulent tribesmen of Daghestan and Tchetchnia. The other, the very incarnation of that spirit, by a despotism no less ruthless, rendered them amenable to discipline, and willing, at the end of their long heroic struggle for freedom, to accept the yoke of a somewhat milder and more civilised generation of Russians." But Pathans are every whit as turbulent and disunited as ever the Caucasus can have been; and from this example, apparently the remedy that is required is a strong religious leader who will weld them into a single nation, and eventually prepare them for British civilisation. In the meantime, however, the axe, the railway and the road are the agents of civilisation more immediately ready to our hand.

MR. GOKHALE AND THE EXTREMISTS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Mr. Gokhale, C.I.E., returned to India by this mail, apparently to resume his seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Before leaving England he is reported to have addressed a meeting of the New Reform Club, Political Committee on "The Indian Problem," posing as a leader of the Moderate Congress Party. His address may be regarded as summarising the results of his visit to England for political purposes. If the proposals thus formulated by him are the aspirations of the Moderates, it is difficult to see what there is left for the Extremists to aim at except the total abolition of the British Supremacy in India; and that this is the aim of the Extremists the evidence available is ample to prove. Mr. Gokhale's address was directed against the present form of administration as being ill-adapted to the promotion of the real interests of the people: he asked for a reconstitution of the Provincial Legislative Councils with elected, as distinct from official majorities, and with a reasonable control over administration and finance to be exercised subject to the veto of the head of the Government. He claimed that Indians ought (why ought?) to be appointed to the Executive Councils, that popular representatives should be associated with the heads of districts in the work of administration, he asked for an amnesty to political prisoners, and for a "modification of the ill-fated partition of Bengal, without which he was convinced there could be no peace in Bengal and in consequence no peace in India." Unless such demands were granted "he was afraid they could not be far from martial law in parts of India." It is known that this gentlemen had private interviews with Lord Morley, and the latter, with this address before him, can have no excuse for not knowing the demands of the so-called Moderate Congress Party, and therefore a portion of the Extremists.

It would be interesting to know whether Lord Morley has taken the wise step of consulting his Council and others equally capable of advising him upon Mr. Gokhale's full bodied programme before embodying it, or part of it, in the reforms now to be adopted: and it would be equally interesting to see some day soon in a Blue Book the advice offered to the Secretary of State. The plan adopted by Mr. Gokhale and his fellow-workers is a simple one namely, to ask for everything they can think of and then to make it a grievance and the groundwork for further agitation if the impossibilities for which they ask are not straightway conceded by those responsible for the good administration of India.

CRITICISM OF THE INDIAN REFORMS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—In the Speech from the Throne, which was delivered on the prorogation of Parliament, and which Reuter cables, His Majesty the King said:—"I deeply regret that the tranquillity of parts of India has been disturbed by a conspiracy by evil disposed persons against the lives of my officers and the continuance of British rule, but these actions, while they have necessitated deterrent legislation of an exceptional nature to protect life, property and order, have also evoked in all parts of India demonstrations of loyalty. Therefore my Government has felt justified in pressing measures enlarging the share of the Indian peoples in the administration of the country, and I hope that these measures will be received in the spirit of mutual trust and good-will in which they are proposed." It is in that spirit which the reforms seem to have been received in almost every quarter.

We have published numerous Press criticism of the scheme of reforms set forth in Lord Morley's Despatch. To-day we reproduce portion of an interesting article in the "Pioneer" in which, while many points are lightly passed over, our contemporary deals effectively with one point which has not been noticed by critics too much concerned at first with the effect of the proposed changes on the administration of India to enquire into the financial aspect of the reforms. But before touching on this point our contemporary criticises with some severity the decision to appoint Indians to the Executive Councils as likely to result in the impairment of the efficiency of those bodies. We have welcomed Lord Morley's decision, but there is less difference between our view and that of the "Pioneer" than at first appears, for that journal seems to assume that appointments of Indians will be made, as a matter of sentiment before attacking Lord Morley's decision, and we have already expressed the opinion that if such appointments are made on any other grounds than those of special qualifications a blunder of the first magnitude will be committed. As our contemporary neatly puts it, "the Council has a place for a Revenue Member, a Financial Member, a Legal Member, it has no place for a Hindu Member or a Mahomedan Member." The "Times of India" also shares our view that the appointment of Indians simply "qua" Indians would be disastrous. Considerations of race must not be dragged into the matter at all. The appointment of Indians as Indians would be not less objectionable than their exclusion as Indians. But where an Indian is qualified by experience of administrative work and capacity for its direction, his special knowledge of the people must in fairness be considered an extra and important qualification. We do not believe that Lord Morley means the appointments, to be made on other grounds, but as we have said in a previous article, a clear declaration of principle by him and the Government of India is most desirable.

The question of finance is brought into prominence by the "Pioneer." It is indeed surprising that neither Lord Morley nor the Government of India should have raised this question at all. The enlargement of the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay will involve a not inappreciable increase of expenditure, amounting in each case to about Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 a month in salaries. While in each of the Provinces where Executive Councils are created an extra expenditure of something over Rs. 8,000 a month will be incurred. The enlargement of the Legislative Councils will also involve extra expenditure. When it is a question of paying an allowance of Rs. 5,000 to every Additional non-official Member during the session of the Imperial Legislative Council, its increase from 24 to 61 Members is not without financial consequences of which note must be taken. But of course, considerations of cost cannot stand in the way of reform so long as the extra expenditure does not embarass finance. The question will no doubt receive more attention than either Lord Morley or the Government of India have given it, when the Bill to amend the Indian Councils Act of 1892 is introduced into Parliament.

MR. BALFOUR, who is President this year of the Labour Co-partnerships Association, spoke on the 1st instant at the annual meeting of the Association in the Church House, London. He said that the objects of the Association touched the very central problem of social economics. Theirs was an eminently practical body, and their theories had been carried into practice, and not found wanting. He urged that organisation and able management were of the essence of the success of labour co-partnership, and pointed to what had been achieved in this direction by the late Sir George Livesey. Mr. Balfour discussed the applicability of the method to agricultural land ownership, and dealt with other aspects of the subject.

A HALT ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

SCATTERED over the length and breadth of torrid Ind is many a fort, forlorn now, and crumbling to ruin, with the long grass waving above its disused courtyards, and hardy trees craning through its fissured walls or dispensing grateful shade upon its broad battlements, harbingers and conquerors of peace. The archaic cannon that once grinned between its embrasures have long been removed: the wells that ministered to its ragamuffin garrison silted up: the very quarters of the Killadar, with their latticed halls of audience and the flat roofs whereupon the gasping Staff sought repose and a breath of fresh air in the hot weather nights, overrun by remorselessly obliterating jungle. For the most part (since the needs of byegone strategy so willed) they are perched around the well nigh inaccessible summit of some rock, defying from that uncomfortable height the unwelcome calls of dubiously curious visitors. But now and again, and often so amongst the pleasant uplands of the Mysore plateau, they nestle with a felicitous approach to almost snugness amid fat rice fields by the margin of a placid sheet of water. Snipe call cheerfully to each other from the muddy penetralia of the growing crops; flocks of duck or teal cackle agreeably one to another in the reeds bordering the tank, rising occasionally with a whirr of wings for noisy parades in the sky, or returning home with a mighty congratulatory plash upon the quiet, shallow depths. Such an one memory fondly recalls along the Bangalore-Bellary road. Its name has escaped me, and matters not. Many others like it there may be, and the neighbourhood of any one affords delightful camping grounds.

We had been marching for weeks, and one bright Christmas morning we had the good luck to halt there. The dusty road struck across an undulating expanse of pretty blue millet fields, or more audacious jowari. Through the rising morning mists came the shrill cries of the watchers huddled up in blankets on their draughty "machans," scaring hungrily disposed bird or beast from its contemplative breakfast within their preserves. Presently we struck a vacant patch; a shivering official rose from the stalls of a way-side bazaar to welcome us, and we proceeded to sample a refreshing cup of coffee while the horses were picketed. Gradually the scene cleared. North and East and South stretched the luxuriant campaign, a village disclosed here and there among the dark foliage of mango trees or the lighter leaves of sacred peepul. Eastward the ground fell towards a chain of tanks, their surfaces blushingly reflecting still the rising sun. Upon the further border rose the dark walls of the fort, their summit crowned with trees, as though a mighty human concourse had scaled them, and stood there brandishing their arms. It was an invigorating sight, full of alluring possibilities. The sportsmen had soon got out their guns, and by and bye the sound of their amiable efforts was wafted from amongst the marshes, pleasantly projecting the thoughts of sympathetic, listeners to a sumptuous bag by dinner time. Then we descended a chum and I, to probe the secrets of that lonesome, fascinating fort.

'Twas surrounded, we found by a moat, dry now and choked with thicket, but fed once by an excellently arranged system of channels from the adjacent lakes. A yawning gap, from which the timber of the stout gates had long vanished, pathetically invited where it had formerly sternly discouraged entrance. Within was a veritable forest. Giant monarchs of the glade interlaced unchecked their branches over head, their stems covered with huge creepers, whilst thorny undergrowth offensively delayed peaceful progress. Hardly a vestige of building remained. Here was a cracked little temple, its roof fallen in, and its sides precariously bulging out. There evidently had stood the Commandant's quarters, but the spacious plinth could hardly be traced. Some rickety steps led up the wall, and following them we gained the battlements. Along these it was easier walking, and the cool shade suggested a halt. The sun was high, but a breeze percolated around the top. One could light a cheroot and take one's ease, listening happily to the echoes from afar of the shikaris' unabated efforts, and waiting patiently for any confidences the grim stones might have to impart. What a deal they could have told us! There was a look-out place hard by, from which departed sentries had an unobstructed view for miles up and down the routes by which friend or foe might approach. The sward sloped gently up to it, forming an ideal natural sofa. Doves were cooing over head. Over the plains before us shimmered the midday heat. Hardly a breath of air moved. It was so quiet that the slightest rustle in the grass sounded like the long-gone sentry stirring uneasily in the guilty siesta. Almost one expected to hear him wake up presently, and yawningly stretch himself. The clotter of a stone detached by an inquisitive squirrel, and tumbling down into the ditch rattled as though the ghostly soldier had picked up his ponderous musket preparatory to resuming his agreeably intermitted functions.

The haze danced fantastically over the fields; and by and bye indistinctly seen mango groves took terrible shape, like dense clouds of smoke rising above the burning villages. The wraith of the sentinel noticed it too, and with hands shading his eyes he eagerly scanned the scene: then he ran down the steps to wake his slumbering fellows. Could the portents betoken that the Killadar on his way home from a jaunt was playfully wrecking a neighbour's property, or were the dreaded Mahrattas about? 'Twas difficult to determine awhile, until streams of fugitives began furtively making their way towards the fort. Then mounted bands of banditti appeared, their ponies laden with loot. Noticing their escaping victims, they spread across the fields in pursuit. The high jowari hid them here and there, and impeded their pace; but across the trampled millet or over the uncultivated land they gallopped unhindered, rapidly overtaking their prey. Down almost to the sedgy banks of the nearest tank they came, seeking to cut off the unhappy villagers. A party, more greatly daring than the rest, swept round the corner, making for the great gateway, barely closed by its surprised defenders in time. Up on the higher ground behind them tawny flags fluttered amidst a procession that ambled along the road; the rumble of echoing tomtoms and a blood-red banner proclaimed that some of the fallen Tippu's deserted rascals were amongst them escorting a prominent cateran of Dhoondia Waugh's upon his evil way.

Suddenly the scene changed. It might have been only our own trumpets away in camp calling shrilly to watering that suggested the idea, but clarion notes came clearly. Trot, gallop, charge! they seemed to exultantly ring. There was an instant commotion amongst the procession. For a moment it halted amazed, then formed into some sort of order, wheeled about, and prepared to return the way it had come. Too late! Before it could get into motion, a red-coated troop was into it, the sowars slashing their way through and through. An English Officer led them making straight for the chieftain's body-guard. He had grasped the standard when his horse came down. For a moment there was a confused struggle around him; the fight rocked to and fro, then another troop dashed in, and it was soon over. The free booters melted away, and only the red-coats remained. They were gathering round the spot where their leader had fallen. Evidently he and another had been slain. The dead were soon placed tenderly side by side, the wounded removed to shelter, and a halt called. Presently a sad little party came down to the fort. There was a postern that we had not as yet discovered, near us. We could hear it creaking as it was opened from within, and a narrow bridge let down across the moat. The mourners entered with solemn tread, and were lost to our view.

No doubt we had been dreaming. The afternoon was drawing on as we awoke, and prepared to leave our eerie station. We turned with a mutual impulse in the direction we had not hitherto explored, and fifty yards further on came to a precarious descent to that postern. Its woodwork had years ago furnished fuel for the domestic hearths of neighbouring villagers, only indentations in the walls declared where the portcullis had been. Within, was the rank vestige of a beautiful grass plot, bordered by luxuriant trees. A stately sycamore kept silent watch beside the neglected portal, and beneath its spreading branches were two tombs. The commemorative tablet had been filched from one by some impious housewife. An inscription on the other revealed it the resting place of the mortal remains of a Subaltern in the 2nd Native Cavalry, laid there at the close of 1799.

Seringapatam had fallen on the previous "glorious" 4th May, and during the ensuing cold weather the Field Force had been broken up, many of its component parts being sent in pursuit of various bands depredating the country side. Amongst them had been famous Stevenson's gallant corps, intended for temporary quarters at Bellary Strange that nearly a century later to the very day its successors should have unwittingly halted, in honour of Christmas, by the pretty wayside fort protecting the well-nigh forgotten graves of their regimental ancestors:—["Aime" in the "Madras Mail."]

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 28.

The depression from Persia is now in Baluchistan, where it has given rain and is causing overcast skies, accompanied by a rise in temperature in the extreme North of India.

The cold wave referred to yesterday is now extended into Bengal and the temperature is well below normal, over the whole of the central parts of Northern India.

The weather is somewhat disturbed in the South of the Bay; Port Blair had a light fall of rain and clouds have thickened in the South of the Peninsula. The air is drier than usual in the greater part of India.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in the extreme North of India and a few showers may occur in the South of the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Rabi crop prospects generally good; rain required.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Multan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat larger area sown this year. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Fine weather doing good to wheat.

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. Kharif harvest in progress.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Broach.—Easterly wind and cold whole day. Cotton plants flowering advanced and showing bolls which are fading slightly in some places, on high ground fields.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent, accounts satisfactory, estimate 12 annas and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—Dewfall insufficient. All crops suffering from little rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th December 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Heavy cloud has appeared in the north Punjab but elsewhere skies are generally clear. Humidity has decreased and is now normal. Temperature has risen with the result that the minimum is normal except in the South-east, while the maximum is now only in slight defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is in defect over the whole area. Both day and night temperatures are lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—No telegram has been received from Jacobabad. Skies are lightly clouded at Bikaner but are clear at the other stations. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal in Sind but lower than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal at Veraval but remains low over the rest of the division both during the day and at night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased in the east and increased in the west; it is now normal or in slight defect. Temperature has fallen and is low.

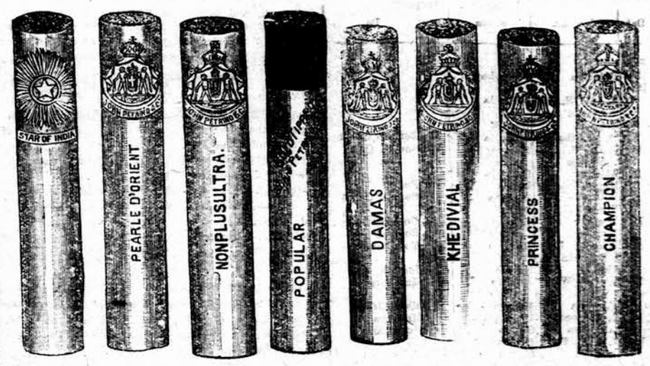
The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only very lightly clouded in the north but moderately clouded in the south. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature has risen and is now generally in excess but night temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Moderate cloud is reported from a few stations, while elsewhere skies continue clear. Humidity is in defect, especially in the North Bombay Deccan and while the maximum temperature is normal, the minimum has fallen and is in defect at Malegaon and Aurangabad and normal over the rest of the division.

General Remarks.—The more noteworthy features in the weather to-day are the moderate to brisk fall of pressure in Upper India and the appearance of heavy cloud in north Punjab. These changes and the rise in temperature in the western districts of the Punjab indicate that a fresh depression has begun to affect the weather in those regions. No precipitation has, however, been reported. Temperature remains low in Northern India and the Central Provinces. In the south of the Peninsula, cloud has increased and skies are moderately to heavily clouded, but no rain has fallen. Fine weather is likely except in the extreme north of Upper India and in the south of the Peninsula where a few showers are possible.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs.	2-8
Princess ,,	,, 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	,, 2-8
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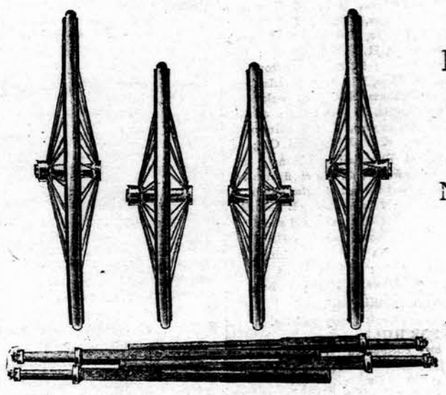

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The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fats, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
A SPECIFIC
For the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and of DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

MARTELL'S

celebrated

Blue & Silver Label

BRANDIES

"One Star," "Two Star," "Three Star," and their liqueurs— V.O., V.S.O., V.S.O.P.

Known throughout the world to be of the very highest quality and distilled solely from wine produced in the vineyards of the famous Charente district.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E. Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

Tonics, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name .....

Address .....

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Third Day.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29TH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—2 miles over 8 flights of hurdles.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
Kipling ...	12	7	Greenstone ...	9	10
Seclusion ...	11	5	Merry Elsie ...	9	9
Marmalade III ...	10	12	Lamrock ...	9	7
Chassepot ...	10	7	Stockman ...	9	7
Cairnsmore ...	10	5	Betrayer ...	9	5
Foy ...	10	2			

MISTLETOE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Lachlan ...	10	5	Pincher ...	8	9
Melbourne ...	9	12	Conscience ...	8	5
Sue ...	9	7	Bridge Knight ...	7	13
Squire Alfred ...	9	5	Umutbee ...	7	11
Vespasia ...	9	2	Arabian Knight ...	7	7
Good Friday ...	8	13	Capt. Carrington ...	6	11
Sweet Lavendar ...	8	10	Pallas ...	6	10

XMAS SELLING HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Dulcimer ...	9	3	Springlock ...	8	1
Lipscombe ...	9	2	Red Tape ...	7	10
Peveril ...	9	0	Spirea ...	7	10
Elgin ...	8	12	Colina ...	7	7
Silphoe ...	8	9	Nirvana ...	7	5
Abet ...	8	5	Capt. Carrington ...	7	1
Dormant ...	8	3	Galley Slave ...	6	12

SANDOWN PARK PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Killua ...	9	8	Picturesque ...	8	8
Chivalry ...	9	3	Lady Avon ...	8	3
Lord Merve ...	9	0	Master Thee ...	7	11
Paddy's Darling ...	8	10	Mereworth ...	7	6
Vigorous ...	8	10			

COOCH BEHAR CUP.—1 1-4 miles.

Wandin ...	9	9	Pelorgonium II ...	7	6
Tangaroa ...	9	6	Sacristan ...	7	6
The Master ...	8	10	Golden Gleam ...	7	5
Misty Morn ...	8	7	Galloping Girl ...	7	4
Stirabout ...	8	1	Lord Merve ...	7	4
Kaffirpan ...	8	0	Mother Goose ...	7	2
Sham Fight ...	7	13	Black Duke ...	7	1
The Cingalee ...	7	8	Carnival ...	6	0

LAWN PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Posco ...	10	7	Crossbred ...	8	4
Fireworks ...	9	12	Golden ...	8	0
Metal Boy ...	9	7	Bucolic ...	7	13
St. Patrick ...	9	1	Mauvette ...	7	12
Mereworth ...	8	13	Bundah ...	7	6
Morrette ...	8	12	Marcelle ...	7	5
Bull Dog ...	8	10	Familiar ...	7	5
Rustile ...	8	7	Flotsam ...	7	0
Prince Lyon ...	8	6	Lifterin ...	6	13
Morino ...	8	6	Devil's Limit ...	6	7
Dalcimer ...	8	6	Lady Teazle ...	6	3

GUNNY MEAH CUP.—R. C.

Wakeful ...	9	10	Lady Vera ...	8	1
Yankee Boy ...	9	4	Runaway Girl ...	8	1
Lady Nannie ...	8	13	Refresher ...	7	4
Cheeky ...	8	5	Belle Cole ...	6	10
Recovery ...	8	4	Bantam ...	6	3
Moira ...	8	4	Piccaniny ...	6	3

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 2nd January.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 28th Dec., 1908.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

The Chief of Manavadar's br e m Moonlight 14-1½.
Mr N B Tirvadeker's b aus m Alruna.
Mr D Runchordass' b e m Coquette.
Mr James' bl aus m Gambara.
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch e g Ahanti Gold.
Mrs Artin A Essayee's ch aus g Gunner.
Mr T Harrison's ch e g Child's Guide.
Mr S A Wahed's b e h Sir Galahad.
Mr Aboobaker Abdul Rehman's bl aus g Koko 14-2
Mr Dawson's ch e g Rosewater.

A MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Virtuous Bay 13-3.
Mr Nasar Abdoola's b a h Collector 13-2.
Mr A M Saif's b a h Muzloom 13-3.
Mr A R Zaid's b a h Hasty Jack 13-3.
Major Prideaux's bl a h Nagashi 13-2.
Mr Nasralla Andria's ch a h Woolwinder 13-3.
Mr G K's b a h Merchant 13-3.
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Hobyean 13-3.
Mr H S Cassel's ch a h Diamond King 13-3.
Mr M Hormusjee's b a h Majuba 13-2½.
Mr Abdoola Mana's b a h Tamim 13-2½.
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Selection 13-2½.
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Hatiff 13-3.
Mr Abdoola Mistry's b a h Nasaralla 13-2.
Mr Mufak's b a h Lord Kitchener 13-2.
K S Vijay Sinhji's g a h Champion 13-3.

THE ALL PONY PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

The Chief of Manavadar's br e m Moonlight 14-1½.
Mr Kelso's eh aus g Encourage 14-1½.
Mr Aboobaker Abdul Rehman's bl aus g Koko 14-2
Race declared void.

THE NEW COMERS PLATE—Distance about 1-2 mile.

Mr Ahmed Deeb's g a h Burjick 13-3.
Mr Ahmed Deeb's b a h Duxion 12-1½.
Mr A Readymoney's g a h Young Achilles 13-2½.
Mr Newton's b a h Salar 13-2.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Confederacy 14-0.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mujboor 13-3.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Aferam 12-2½.
Mr Naser Hoosein's ch a h Ebrahim 13-3½.
Mr Kassem Jurjes' b a h Malta 13-3 1-2.
Mr Kassem Jurjes' ch a h Gibraltar 13-2½.
Mr Abdul Rehman Tahar's g a h Muslim 13-2½.
Mr Sheeth bin Saif's b a h Zamra 13-3½.
Mr Hoosein bin Tahar's g a h Grey Flower 14-0.
Mr A K Dakhiel's ch a h Prime Minister 13-1 1-4.
Mr Mahomed Daya's g a h Ebrahim Pasha 14-0.
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Beg 13-2½.
Mr Newton's g a h Sayar 13 2.
Mr Newton's b a h Reuter 13-2 1-2.
Mr Newton's g a h Chechan 13-3.
Mr Sayeed Mahomed's b a h Mundoor 13-3.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Henry 13-3½.
Mr Jawad Koovezy's g a h Harib 13-1½.
Mr Abdulla Ahmed Barram's g a h Burtho 13-3½
Mr Mufak's ch a h Field Marshal 13-2½.
Mr Newton's g a h Sheriff 13-1½.
Mr Newton's g a h Murmurees 13-3.
Messrs A M Saif and R S Forage's b a h Royal Realm 13-3.
Mr Newton's g a h Young Anaiza 13-2.
Mr Newton's g a h Young Muktar 13-2.
Messrs Mahomed Daya and E Kureshi's g a h Thuvil 13-3 1-2.
Mr Mahomed Amani's b a h Durban 13-2½.
Mr Saood Mishree's b a h Young Revenge II 13-2.
Mr Mahomed Beg Mishree's ch a h Eustace 13-2½
Mr Ally Zera's b a h Radiff 13-2 1-2.
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Hyder 13-3.
Mr Abdul Gany's b a h Khan Khanan 13-1½.
Mr Hamed Hazamy's br a h Sumatra 13-3 1-2.
Mr Jassem Abdul Karim's g a h Gold Stream 13-2½.
Mr G K's g a h Melodrama 13-3
Mr G K's g a h Hazam 13-3 1-2
Mr Zamil Jeweser's b a h Kazalan 13-1
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Rapidan 14
Messrs S A Wahed and A C Dakhiel's b a h Partner 13-3
Mr A Razak's ch a h Cocksure 13 3 1-2
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's b a h Zamorin 14
Mr Aboobaker Abdul Rehman's b a h Patel 14
Mr Newton's g a h Hyacinth (late Samhan) 13-3½
Mr Newton's g a h Azzad 13-2 1-2
Mr Newton's b a h Red Ruby 13-2
Messrs Abdoola Hojan and Jassen Hamedan's g a h Mazi 13-2½
Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h First Class 13-2½
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Second Class 14
Mr Khalil Ebrahim's g a h Bellasim 14

A SELLING PLATE—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr Dudley's g a h Brigadier General 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Santra 14-0
Mr Syed Naji's ch a h Sahoon 13-2½
Mr A M Saif's ch a h Rubdan
Major Prideaux's bl a h Nagashi 13-2
Mr G K's ch a h Moonim
Mr Goolam Mahomed and A M Saif's g a h Monsoon
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1-2
Mr Noormahomed Beg Mahomed's g a h Good Morning 13 2½
Mr Mahmood Shiraz's b a h Zargaum
Mr Adil's g a h Martyn 13 3½
Mr Abdul Razak Abdul Rehman's g a h Fadil 13 2 1-2

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2
Mr P H Barn's g a h Mumbra 13 3 1-2
Mr Bowland's g a h Good Chance 13 3 1-2
Mr A Abdoola's b a h Real Blood 13 3
Mr R R S' b ah Rose 13-3
Mr R R S' ch a h Mint 13-3
Mr D Ranchordas's g a h Meerjan 13-3 1-2
Mr Kelso's g a h Young Gazelle 13-2
Mr James' ch a h Salanic 14-0
Mr R A Wellis' g a h M V O 13-3½
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's b a h Hisham 13-2½
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Grey Rose 14-0
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Godolphin 13-2 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13-2½
R K Sirdar Singhji and A S Oomer's ch a h Mutlag 14-0
Mr Mahomed Mohsan's b a h Barrak 13-3 1-2
Mr Adil's g a h Squire 13-3
Mr Mohsan Abdul Aziz's g a h Murzook 13-2½
Mr. Rama Govindjee's ch a h Aden 13 2 1-2
Mr. Goolam Hyder's b e h Light 13-3
Mr. Nasralla Andria's b a h Creditor 13 2½
Mr. Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's b a h Talib 13-3
Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Fairfield 13-3
Mr. A. Razak's b ah Osborne 13-3½
Mr. Beg's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1-2
Mr. C M Zavari's g a h Darby 13 2 1-2
Mr. S N Mahomed's g a h Malik Jaman 13 3 1-2
Mr. J K Kapadia's ch a h Caravan 13-3
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13-2
Mr. Hajee Sulleman's b a h Hamayoon 14-0
Mr. Adil's ch a h Surrender 13 3½
Mr. Syed Naji's ch a g Sahoon 13 2 3-4

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29,

The undermentioned officers arrived at and deported from Bombay on the dates specified :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Colonel K E Lean, 2nd Duke of Wellington's Regiment on s s "Nera" 23rd December., Lieut P H Bailey, 34th Pioneers, and Lieut E M A Hogan, 1st R I Rifles, on s s "Salsette," 25th Decembor.

Major A E Webb, Divisional Transport Officer, 3rd Divisional, per s s "Egypt," 20th November,

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captaiu J A P Manson, S and T, and Lieut B C N Clerke, 2nd Worcesters, per s s "Salsette," on 25th December, Lieut Dixon, R H A per s s "Arabia," on 24th September, Major H W Hifferman, 79th Car Infantry, per s s "Salsette" on 13th November.

Departures—Colonel W Shullier, 66th Punjabis, per s s "Nera" on 24th December, Lieut L F Bodkin, 112th Infantry and Colonel G S Hogge, Indian Army, per s s "Circatsia," on 27th December, Capt J H Mackenzie, Royal Scots, and Liet J G Rees, 13th Hussars, per s s "Salsette," on 26th December.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

Colonel A. Masters retires from the 30th ultime.

Lieut.-Colonel Blakeney is appointed Commandant, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Capt. McNeile, 10th Lancers, is appointed Wing Commander, Kurram Militia.

Lieut. J. A. Polloch joins the Egyptian Army.

Major Napier, 104th Battery, R. G. A., embarks for India on the 6th proximo.

Second-Lieut. B. H. Barrett, R.A., is appointed to the Army Service Corps.

Lieut. Finlayson is posted, on promotion, to the R.F.A. Deep Cut.

Lieut. J. K. Gordon is posted to the "W" Battery and embarks for India on the 20th proximo.

Sanction is notified to the grant of meritorious service medals with annuity of Rs. 25 each to the Indian Establishment of the Veterinary and Supply Departments under the general rules governing the grant of this award to to the native army.

RAILWAY RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 12th December on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,58,000	2,40,000	4,000	4,02,000
Or per mile of Railway	313	476	8	797
For previous 23 weeks of half year	32,14,651	36,87,168	25,544	69,27,363
Total for 24 weeks ...	33,72,651	39,27,168	29,544	73,29,363
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,87,268	2,44,394	2,976	4,34,578
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	371	485	6	862
Total to corresponding date do. ...	33,30,856	45,31,081	96,497	79,48,434

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 32,578
Do to date ..... Rs. 6,19,071

AN Industrial Conference for Eastern Bengal and Assam meets shortly at Dacca.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The Regent.

The following are some of the Regulations that are to be observed by the Regent :—(1) The Regent shall govern on behalf of the Emperor. (2) When addressing the Empress-Dowager (widow of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu) the Regent shall describe himself as Ch'en (Minister). (3) All memorials shall be answered by the Regent. (4) Matters of high importance shall be first referred by the Regent to the Empress-Dowager for approval. (5) The Regent shall have power to decide as to which matter should be submitted to the Empress-Dowager for approval. (6) Only the Regent shall be allowed to ask the Empress-Dowager for instructions. (7) After one hundred days of mourning have been observed, the Regent shall receive the various princes and ministers of the Crown at the Wuying Throne-hall. They shall kneel once and kowtow three times before the Regent. (8) The Regent's Chair shall be placed on the left side of the Throne. In their audience all princes and ministers shall perform ceremonies before the Throne. (9) All princes and ministers shall be allowed to be seated when conferring with the Regent in the pavilions of the Palace. (10) When conferring with the members of the Grand Council the Regent shall be seated in front. (11) After the Emperor has fulfilled the period of his education and been married, the various ministers shall ask the Regent to return the government into his Majesty's hands. (12) After the Emperor has taken up the reins of government, the Regent may not attend the Court, (13) In official correspondence the Regent shall describe himself as "Yu" (I or me). (14) The Regent shall be allowed to travel in a sedan-chair from the Chien-tsing Gate to the Imperial Palace.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Board of Posts and Communications has been again pressing the Swatow-Chaochoufu Railway Company to replace its numerous Japanese staff by Chinese. As matters are at present this is impossible. The concern is practically mortgaged to the Japanese by reason of the amount of its indebtedness to them on account of construction and stock; and the employment of Japanese may be regarded as part payment of interest. The reply of the Company to the Board is that the line is still on its trial, and needs further development and extension, and that for these reasons it is impossible to dispense with an expert staff at present. This contention is quite legitimate. The impression abroad is that the line is not paying in its passenger receipts alone, and that a large development of its goods business, not only with Chaochoufu and the intermediate stations, but also with places up river, is necessary in order to make the line a success. The Company has in prospect the establishing of a service of light-draught steam-launches up river to Kayingchow. This can be only a temporary measure, for the natural line of development is overland to the same place, and beyond that into the coal bearing districts towards Tingchoufu. In Swatow petitions have been lodged by men desireus to get control of the cargo-boat service of the port, who offer 4,000dol. in the first place, with a gradual increase to 8,000dol. and over. This would go to the police fund. The petition is being considered by the head of the police in concert with the Chamber of Commerce.

The worst form of monopoly, however, is the control of the 'red lamp houses' in Chaochoufu. I noted before that this had been refused, as in fact it has been refused by several Prefects in succession. But the present Prefect has decided to allow it. It is not fair to speculate on his motives, but one may enumerate the reasons he gives for acting contrary to the example of his predecessors, and in spite of repeated petitions against such a step, sent in by the gentry of the city. He adduces the examples of Shanghai and Swatow; he points to the lack of funds for police services; he extracts from antiquity the lesson that such revenue and control have not brought disaster upon the localities concerned; he speaks as if state regulation was common through all western lands; and he crowns his argument by referring to the maloderous historical precedent which gives him reason to hope that his action will attract business to the city. The only sop which he throws to the protesting gentry is that instead of accepting off-hand the offer of the man who has pressed the question upon the attention of successive Prefects, he opens the contract to public tender. A more demoralizing piece of special pleading one may hope will never again issue from a public office, even in China. The action of the magistrate is likely to do an immense amount of harm in an educational centre like Chaochoufu. Since their suppression in the reign of Tung-chih, the work of these houses has been carried on in low streets, removed from notice, and in so disreputable a quarter that the frequenters of the places incurred considerable disgrace. Now a Yoshiwara is to be established on the north embankment, with all the adjuncts, forcing the places on the notice of the young, and making them attractive.

MUTINOUS TROOPS.

Over two hundred Anking mutineers arrived in Luchoufu on the 27th instant. Immediately after their arrival in the prefecture they announced their intention of borrowing 2,000dol. from the Prefect. The latter dared not reject their demand absolutely, inasmuch as there were then no troops in his prefecture to disperse the rebels, and a sum of 800dol. was taken from the public coffers and given to the insurgents, who were subsequently dispersed by a detachment of troops from a neighbouring district.

The following telegram from Nanking was also published by one of the local Chinese papers yesterday :—Information has reached here that several hundred Anking mutineers are pillaging the country around Tonchenhsien (Anhui). Several large pawnshops and other commercial houses have been plundered and the official ehest has also been robbed of several hunderd taels.

THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

With reference to the alleged infringement of some of the conditions of the Chekiang Railway Loan Agreement on the part of the Chekiang Railway Company, the Waiwupu has, acting on instructions from the Ministry of Posts and Communications, stated to the British Minister in Peking that no breach of contract has ever been committed by the Railway Company. The Waiwupu adds that the appointments of Mr. Shih Shao-chen (formerly of the Pennsylvania Railway) and Mr. Ford, as Managing Director and Engineer-in-Chief of the Line, respectively, have been duly approved by the Company.

THE ACCESSION OF THE EMPEROR.

On December 2 was the day appointed for the enthronement of the new Emperor and a large number of Chinese shops on the Maloo and other streets in the Settlement flew the yellow Dragon Flag in honour of the occasion. Shop fronts were draped with red sashes and lanterns. The decorations were, however, removed in the afternoon on account of the national mourning. At noon His Honour Isai Naihuang, the Shanghai Taotai, together with the local officials and gentry, presented themselves at the Wan Shou Kung, or the Temple of Myriad-Ages, in the native city, to perform three kneelings and nine kowtows before the tablet of his Majesty the Emperor. During the performance of this ceremony the robes of mourning were laid aside and the usual official robes were worn. But the Mandarins resumed their mourning dress immediately afterwards. After the ceremony had been performed the officials returned directly to their respective Yamens, as no banquet was given in the Temple owing to the national mourning.

The members of the Consular Body in Shanghai also repaired to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on the Bubbling Well Road to present their congratulations to the Taotai. The Chinese officials stood in line on both sides of the Hall and the foreign officials proceeded in a group to the Hall which was draped with red sashes and lanterns of the same colour.

In honour of the occasion no business was transacted in the Mixed Court and other courts in the native city.

THE PROPOSED HSINGYANG-PUKOU RAILWAY.

The British Minister in Peking is reported to have requested the Waiwupu to sign the Hsingyang Pukou Railway Loan Agreement within the current year. This is one of the five railway concessions granted by the Chinese Government to British capitalists in 1898, others being the Shanghai-Nanking, the Tientsin-Pukou, the Canton-Kowloon and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo. It is reported that the agreement is similar to the Tientsin-Pukou and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo agreements. The concessionaires are the British and Chinese Corporation. It is understood that the Waiwupu will comply with the request of the British Minister.

THE MUTINY AT ANKING.

Graphic Details.

The night of Thursday, November 19, witnessed a violent outbreak among a section of the troops forming the garrison at Anking. For some time it has been known that a good deal of seditious talk and revolutionary sentiment have been indulged in by the troops but few if any imagined that matter had got to such a pass as the events of the last few days have revealed. The mutiny, though serious did not affect the whole force some 1,000 out of a total of about 4,000 being involved.

The troops composing the local garrison were made up of men of two grades or classes. One, the so-called old army, the other the so-called new army. It was from among the latter that the mutineers were drawn, the "old army" standing loyal. In addition to these regularly drilled soldiers, there exists a considerable body of the newly organized police, having some knowledge of military drill and discipline.

During the recent crisis the safety of the city has been committed into the hands of the "old army" and the police. These two bodies have acted under the direct orders of the Governor Chu Chiapao, upon whose shoulders has fallen the task of quelling a dangerous insurrection. It is hardly possible to speak too highly of the conduct and resourcefulness of this official. From first to last he has controlled the situation, himself, "personally" conducting every important movement. Foreseeing all possible contingencies, he met them as they arose, and stimulating all his subordinates with the same spirit that animated himself, he preserved the city in peace and order during an exceedingly critical time.

The facts of the mutiny are briefly these. On the afternoon of Thursday, the 19th, some of the soldiers belonging to a battalion of cavalry situated in the west suburb went to the major demanding that he should immediately lead them into the city and there begin the work of revolution by the murder of the Governor and all the officials. Not thinking that a general mutiny was in progress, he went out to urge them to refrain from such a wild and reckless attempt, but he was immediately set upon, and only escaped after receiving two fearful slashes across the head from bayonets used as daggers. Being a big powerful man he managed to fight his way to the wall of the camp, ever which he vaulted, and then made his way to the Governor's Yamen with his ill news. The Governor immediately took action. Calling in the police and the "old army" men, he issued arms and ammunition, closed all the city gates, and personally saw to the picketing and manning of the walls. He also telegraphed to Wuhu and Nanking for assistance. This work took till after dark, by which time those who had revolted had gone round the city to two camps on the East side containing respectively one battalion of infantry and one of artillery. The men of both of them almost unanimously joined the insurgents, the few dissentients consisting mainly though not entirely of the higher officers. These, we regret to say, suffered for their loyalty some reports stating that all were murdered, while others say that a few escaped in the darkness.

By this time it was 10 o'clock and the Governor had got his machinery in working order. One mutinous camp, the infantry, was attacked on two sides by the loyal troops, and from about 10 p.m. till 6 a.m. was subjected to a heavy rifle fire. The insurgents replied hotly and for the whole of these eight hours the battle raged. Very little execution however, was done, both sides being so securely defended by the parapet of city and camp respectively. All through the night the Governor kept his place on the city wall directing operations and encouraging his men. Early in the morning the Chinese gunboats from Wuhu and Nanking began to arrive and shortly received orders to destroy both the rebel camps. At about 8 o'clock they opened fire with their 4in. and 2in. guns. This produced the desired effect, for the heavy shells soon reduced the camps to ruins, and rendered then untenable. The mutineers then took to the open country beyond, finding shelter behind the many hillocks and graves that break an otherwise level plain. During their flight they lost rather heavily, and demoralization set in, for hundreds then began to flee, leaving a very much decreased body of rebels to face the defenders of the city. A large number, however, yet remained, estimated at some 800. They spread over the whole immediate environs and there lay all day shooting at the city walls whenever they saw an opportunity of doing damage.

During the morning of this day (Friday) a serious diversion was madeby the Governor, who seeing the effect of the bombardment quickly got together a body of some 200 soldiers and issuing out of the city gate cut off a large detachment of the mutineers in their flight. The expedition, though losing heavily, was entirely successful, two leaders being captured and a large number of the enemy killed. The Governor while highly lauded for his conduct, was thought to have overstepped the bounds of prudence in thus exposing himself to danger, but there can be no doubt of the fine moral effect of his action on the troops he commanded.

All through Friday the enemy kept up a scattered though continuous fire upon the city walls. They were becoming disheartened, however, as numbers were leaving the attack and going off into the country throwing away their arms and uniforms as they went. So many were doing this that during the afternoon, rewards were offered for all rifles brought in by the country people. By night fall one hundred and fifty rewards had been claimed.

Late that night or early on Saturday morning, the scene of action moved back to the west side from whence it had taken its rise. Thinking to effect an entry there, the assault on the East having so disastrously failed, the insurgents concentrated near the west suburb, and kept up a determined attack throughout the earlier hours of the night. Seizing, as a position of some vantage, an old fort or camp, they kept to their work steadily, indeed, at some periods furiously. But again was demonstrated the futility of rifle fire in the face of artillery. The gunboats had moved to the upper anchorage during the afternoon, and opened fire on the mutineers' place of refuge sometime early in the moving. The rifles were completely silenced. One who was watching the fight noticed that immediately on the discharge of the shells from the gunboats all rifle fire ceased. The place, largely constructed of wood, at least inside the defences, was soon ablaze, this depriving the rebels of their last shelter. Once more they took to the country and pursued the tacties of the previous day. But their ammunition was getting exhausted, and they had been without food and proper shelter for two cold nights and a day. Many hundreds were leaving and trailing across the country in a petiable condition, having to discard their uniform even to their boots, thus being left nothing but the thin cotton clothes usually worn under the thick army cloth. The end was very near. A body of them estimated at two or three hundred only made two feeble attempts on the North gate during the Saturday forenoon; but observing their weakness the Governor, at one o'clock, ordered a battalion to proceed out of the gate and attack the mutineers. This they did, driving the enemy out of their position and finally putting them to flight. They broke and ran, throwing away their arms, ammunition belts and uniform, and all else that might lead to capture and identification. The Governor while not leading this expenditure in person conducted it to the gate, witnessed the success of his troops, and returned through the city having accomplished his end.

One other act of his deserves mention as being indicative of his prudence and foresight. To the East of the city lies a huge range of buildings, completed last year, and constructed to accommodate a full regiment of infantry. On Friday afternoon a large detachment of loyal troops was sent over to this place, and the regiment stationed there having been ordered to lay down its arms, was immediately disbanded. There is some uncertainty connected with this affair, as to whether the whole or only the greater part of the regiment was so dealt with, since it is reported that there are some hundreds still living in the barracks. But one thing is certain that all possibilities of their joining the mutineers were put out of question. The reason for this radical action may be found in the fact that large numbers of the men in this camp were recruited from the same districts from whence came the infantry battalion then in revolt.

No mention has been made of the arrival of the two British men-of-war, the Flora and the Britomart, that now lie off the town. This is solely due to the desire to present an unbroken narrative of events, and by no means to a lack of appreciation of the influence their presence exercised in the interest of law and order. The arrival of the Britomart on Friday morning was hailed with feelings of relief, these being decidedly intensified when the Flora was seen coming to anchorage on Saturday. But while this is true, it does not in the least degree discount our feeling that the man to whom the safety of the city all who live in it is due is the Governor. In these times, when incompetence and irresoluteness to say no more of the higher Chinese officials have become a by-word in both the native and foreign press, it is ones duty no less than a pleasure to record that here at any rate is a man of action and resource, one who is both competent and resolute.

On the arrival of the Flora communications were quickly established between her and the foreign residents. Captain Nugent, thinking that personal danger threatened, sent a strong recommendation that all foreigners should leave immediately for the Flora. He also sent a request to the Governor that an escort might be provided. After a good deal of consultation it was decided that the women and children should take advantage of the courtesy offered, and so on Sunday afternoon the party went off to the cruiser, accompanied to the river bank by a bodyguard of thirty soldiers detailed for that purpose. All the men have remained behind and as yet there is no indication that they run the slightest risk in so doing. But in the present excited state of the public mind when rumours abound as to what is now being done in Peking and what will shortly be done in this country it is perhaps better that the women and children should be out of even a possibility of danger while a few days' interruption of one's normal mode of living need not be considered a great hardship, or of great importance.

In conclusion: one ought perhaps to try to render a reason for the outbreak described above, but the more closely one looks into the matter the more useless does any investigation appear to be. There seems to have been neither plan nor leader, only an indefinite desire to destroy. A more brainless, hopeless attempt, or one more clearly foredoomed to failure has perhaps never been made. Possibly some vague anti-dynastic ideas were working in the minds of the participants in the mutiny, but even this is a matter of conjecture The men were well treated, their duties comparatively light, their quarters comfortable, their rations good. They had apparently been worked upon by the incendiary literature with which this city is unfortunately flooded, and are now paying a bitter penalty for their folly. Hundreds are wandering though the country begging their way back to their homes, in a condition not far removed from starvation. It is to be earnestly hoped that the lessons taught here may not be lost. On the one hand, the beneficent effect of a prompt masterful handling of a crisis, on the other, the inevitable fate of ill-considered action and foolish insurrection.—N. C. "Herald."

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1908.

INDIA AND HER SONS.

A PAMPHLET, which the restless sons of Ind may profitably read and ponder over, has just been written and dedicated to them by Dabi Sahab Sadhu, president and founder of the Sunt Mat of Moradabad, Rohilkhand. Written in the vernacular and faithfully translated into English, it is entitled "The true appeal of Mother India to her sons," and may be obtained through the "Pioneer" Press, Allahabad. In the voice of "Mother India" the author tells her sons that they have trampled under foot all their religious philosophies and sciences which are held in high esteem by the whole world and which they themselves praise so strongly and of which they also boastfully proclaim themselves to be the first teachers to the whole world. Their mental horizon is darkened by the veil of ignorance and they foolishly disgrace her name by calling themselves her sons. Dabi Sahab Sadhu draws a faithful picture of India under former administrations and reminds his readers that in the days of the rule of rajas and nawabs the whole country was enveloped in great distress, mutual help was unknown and there was nobody to extend the helping hand of sympathy. Robbers plundered the highways in broad daylight and gangs of thugs and dacoits wandered freely in jungles and forests to kill stray travellers and take away their property. The state of the towns and villages was no better and the rajahs and nawabs were so much given to luxury that if anybody wished to approach them with a grievance, even the guards at the gate would not allow him to go in to their presence, because their masters had no leisure from their personal enjoyments. There were dense forests on all sides with no tracks visible in them, nor the signs of any roads. The products of the earth were plentiful, still ninety per cent. of the people starved; only ten per cent. were able to satisfy their hunger. Art and industry were not valued. The country was steeped in poverty and ignorance; the services were monopolised by hereditary castes, and the people were in great distress.

The picture is not pleasant to look upon as drawn by the Sadhu, but it is an accurate one. It is gratifying to find an Indian subject of the Sadhu's learning and influence present the counterpart. He regards the advent of the English as the birth of Swadeshi. First they uprooted all the evils which stood in the way of peace and progress and did away with all the restrictions which were obstacles to advancement, opened the stream of true liberty and love which were unknown before. To control and to administer the affairs, there are in every district, division and province able and learned officers who, sitting in the court of justice, treat everybody equal whether he be a sweeper or a Brahmin. "Where once the tongue was cut off and red-hot lead was poured into the ears as punishment for uttering or hearing a word of the sacred language . . . schools and colleges have been founded for the spread of various sciences and languages; prizes and scholarships are awarded. . . The brains of the people which were once the size of a pea have become large as a watermelon and their tongues which were like sesamum seed have became long as a measuring chain. If Raja Bhoj and Vikramajit, who are renowned for their patronage of learning, were alive to-day they would have concealed their faces in shame." As the Sadhu shows, the prosperity of the country has increased a thousand-fold, life is secure, property is safe. Where once the people were starving there is the opportunity for every one of them to make a living by following any occupation or business best suited to his capacity and taste. The price of labour has gone up, poor people can make money, "the labouring class especially is fast improving in diet and clothing. Those who hardly got bread of barley or gram to eat and rags to cover their bodies are now eating sweets and wearing silk and woollen apparel." All this has been said before, though in other words, and the comparison between now and then drawn times innumerable, but home truths are most palatable when spoken by those who have benefited by them and who are nothing loth to acknowledge their indebtedness to their benefactors.

Dabi Sabah Sadhu is grateful and would have his compatriots equally so. He warns them against the machinations of the agitators and bids them remember that He, by whose will the Aryans or Scythians poured into the country and the Mahomedans and Christians came, has also sent the British Government." "Believers in God, to whatever religion they may belong, should bow before it, for it is the gift of God." In the view of the Sadhu, the difficulties of the present Government are even greater than those which Moses had to face in the guidance of the Israelites. He rightly condemns the Bengali agitators as the enemies of religion, both Hindu and Mahomedan, who wish to attract the minds of all towards themselves so that the people be prevented from obtaining the blessings of their respective religions. But the Sadhu does not stop here. Both appropriately and prudently he lays it down that the agitators aim at sucking the blood of both the Government and people and try to throw both into trouble. Their object is to produce hatred and enmity. Sadhu Dabi urges the Government to deal with agitation firmly and unfalteringly. It may be quite possible that the Christian principle of turning the other cheek to the smiter will hold good in England or in Ireland, "but it is certainly not right in India. Nor are the people who have suffered so much pleased with such a lenient policy." The holy man knows full well what he is talking about, and he does not fail to recognise that whereas the agitators are a mere handful there are thirty crores of people who recognise the present administration as the one most calculated to preserve to them peace and prosperity. They wish neither to send representatives to the Councils nor for any place at the India Office. Dabi Sadhu need not have offered any apology for having, for the moment, digressed in the region of politics though his life is devoted to the teaching and practice of religion. He considers the present movement throws obstacles in the way of the fulfilment of his mission; and that being so it was clearly his duty to adopt the course which commended itself to him—to preach, with his religion, wherever he goes, the great benefits which the British Government has conferred on his country, his fellow-countrymen and himself.

THE AUSTRO-RUSSIAN SECRET TREATY.

M. ISVOLKSY, Reuter just informs us, has at length publicly acknowledged in the Duma the existence of secret compacts between Russia and Austria entered into in 1877 and 1878. At the time the last mail left London a fortnight ago, it was talked about that the Russian Foreign Minister would soon read these and also a later compact in the Duma to show to Europe that Russia's hands were already bound by these secret agreements about Austrian intentions as regards Bosnia and Herzegovina. He seems to have done something of the kind and made public the secret Austro-Russian conventions of thirty years ago. In reality there was only one compact entered into in 1877, and the later ones were only in the nature of postscripts to this important agreement. This secret compact has, however, not remained much of a secret for more than ten years and it has recently been much discussed, especially by M. Hanotaux, the late distinguished French Foreign Minister, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." The extremely well informed writer in European foreign politics who contributes to the "Fortnightly Review" under the pseudonym of "Diplomaticus" also throws some much needed light on the history of this secret compact so that with the help of these two authorities we are well in a position to know a very interesting page of the secret history of recent Europe. This compact is called the Secret Treaty of Reichstadt, because the Tsar Alexander II and the Emperor Francis Joseph met at that place in northern Bohemia and agreed to the terms in July 1876, which were afterwards embodied in the secret treaty signed on January 15, 1877. By this it was agreed among other things between the two Emperors that Bosnia and Herzegovina should be occupied and administered by Austria, in the case of Servia and Montenegro being recognised as independent. The clauses of the agreement were unfavourable to Russia, and Prince Gortschakoff very unwillingly signed it and wanted to back out of it on a favourable opportunity. Between the meeting of the Emperors at Reichstadt in July 1876 and the final signing of the treaty in January following, Gortschakoff decided to go to war with Austria rather than submit to the terms arranged upon at Reichstadt. He had counted on the neutrality of Germany in the coming struggle between Russia and Austria. In order to make sure, however, he made the Tsar, who was very friendly with Bismarck, ask the latter what would be his attitude in case Russia went to war with Austra over the Balkan question.

To his great surprise and infinite chagrin, Bismarck unequivocally declared that Germany would side with Austria in the quarrel, as the preservation of Austria was vital to German interests. This upset Gortschakoff's bellicose plans and made him at last submit to the terms of Reichstadt and sign the treaty embodying them, in January 1877. He then went to war with Turkey and tried to baffle Austria in spite of the secret treaty of Reichstadts by signing the treaty of San Stefano with Turkey which went essentialiy against Austrian interests. Austria resented this and joined England whose opposition to the treaty of San Stefano was uncompromising. Russia under these circumstances was again foiled and had to submit her settlement with Turkey to the Berlin Congress. England then took up what were really Russia's obligations under the treaty of Reichstadt to Austria, and Lord Salisbury took the initiative at the Congress in the matter of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. But of course Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury pledged England only to an occupation and administration of these two provinces and not their annexation as is now demanded by Austria. Thus so far Russia had failed in keeping the treaty of Reichstadt with Austria. But two days after the signing of the Treaty of Berlin a protocol was signed, which was a postscript to Reichstadt, between Russia and Austria whereby the details of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina were to be arranged directly between Austria and Turkey. This protocol has a very material bearing on the situation that has now arisen in the Balkans, and was revealed only two months ago by Mr. Hanotaux in the "Revue des Duex Mondes." Another secret agreement seems also to have been entered into a little later, whereby the two Balkan provinces were put in the same position as Cyprus held by us in virtue of the Treaty of Berlin. This last agreement is not yet revealed. These secret compacts complicate an already very complex question, and serve only to mystify us. It would be interesting to know in the light of the real history as given above on the authority of the two experienced writers we have mentioned, what M. Isvolsky had to say in the Duma about Russia's attitude towards Austria as regards the fulfilment of her part of the secret treaty of Reichstadt in the past. So far as can be seen, M. Isvolsky's predecessors have not been much hampered by their obligations to Austria under this famous secret Treaty of Reichatadt of 1877.

MISNOMERS.

REUTER informs us that the Marathon distance has been run in a record time. We offer our congratulations to all concerned that we have not been told that Mr. Maloney ran the Marathon race in a given time. For some months past there has been a somewhat foolish fashion in Europe and America of running long distance races and calling them Marathon races. To rob the event in the Olympic games of its name would be to rob a commemoration of some of its meaning, although it must be confessed that the greater part of the readers of the sporting news in the English press is firmly convinced that the race started with a run from Windsor to Shepherd's Bush. But let that pass; our protest is against weekly "Marathon races" which take place not because the competitors are too dogged to own defeat, but because they are unable to appreciate the fact that they are becoming supremely foolish, almost as much so as a five-mile run round Malabar Hill. Hayes beat Dorando at the Olympic games. Since then another contest on a track at Madison Gardens has reversed the order; now another runner has covered the distance in the quickest time on record; but these supplementary events are no more Marathon races than a hundred yards' sprint is a "race for life across the desert." Mr. Maloney has made a fine long distance running record and Dorando, with all his pluck, has never won a Marathon race. His opportunity will be when the Olympic games are held again.

THE R. G. S. AND MR. ROOSEVELT.

MR. ROOSEVELT, who is an honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society, sharing this distinction with eight crowned heads and no others, has promised, in reply to an invitation from the President, to address the Society when he comes to England in 1910, after his holiday in Africa. He has not defined the subject of his discourse, but by that time, he will probably have gathered matter for many lectures in the hunting-grounds of Africa if all the elephants and big game generally are not "rounded up" by other sportsmen before the President is free to wander forth in the simple garb of a mighty hunter.

THE Sheriff of Bombay has received the following letter from the Aide de Camp to His Excellency the Governor, dated the 21st December 1908:—His Excellency the Governor and Miss Clarke desire me to request you to convey to the citizens of Bombay their warm thanks for the kind message of sympathy, which they greatly appreciate.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Marmora," with the outward mails of the 18th instant left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

ADMIRAL BOSANQUET.

Trouble with Aliens.

THE PAGE MILLIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 14.

Every man and woman recognises that it has been the retiring Governor Sir George Le Hunte's sole desire since he arrived in South Australia to carry out his onerous and often difficult duties in such a manner as to satisfy the full requirements of the exalted office. The best token of his success is the deep regret which everywhere is felt at his projected removal, and this testimony is emphasised by the gift by the King of such an important office as that to which he has just been appointed. The producers of South Australia have every reason to hold Sir George in high regard. He has been a constant visitor not only to the Adelaide Show, but to the principal exhibitions in the country, and he has always manifested an intelligent interest, strengthened by expert knowledge, in regard to many of the departments of activity represented in the displays. No Governor previously in South Australia has ever seen so much of the State as Sir George Le Hunte. He has sailed along practically the whole stretch of its coasts, and in respect to many of them he has qualified himself as a pilot. He has also penetrated far into the interior, not only from the southern end, but also from Port Darwin. In his official capacity Sir George has completely met all the delicate requirements of the situation, while socially he has also made himself very popular. Both Sir George Le Hunte and his accomplished wife will be greatly missed, but there is satisfaction in the reflection that so far as salary is concerned at any rate, if not in the pleasurable environments, Sir George will receive an advantage by his transfer from South Australia to the West Indies.

SAILOR GOVERNORS.

The first Governor of South Australia was a sailor. He had a most distinguished naval career, and was personally complimented by Nelson himself for his gallantry during the battle of the Nile. Seventy-two years have passed since Sir John Hindmarsh arrived in the State and proclaimed South Australia a portion of the British Empire; and now it is announced that the new Governor who is to succeed Sir George Le Hunte is also a sailor with an honorable record in the British navy. It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that during the period which has elapsed between the departure of Sir John Hindmarsh and the making of the present appointment no other member of the senior branch of the defence service has been accorded viceregal rank in South Australia. We have had several soldiers, either as Governors or Acting-Governors, the most distinguished among them perhaps being General Sir William Jervois. Although Captain Grey—better known as Sir George Grey—came of splendid fighting stock he saw very little actual service. The British Government lately have apparently had it in their minds to assist Australia in coming to a wise decision on the question of naval defence by sending to these shores men of the highest rank in that branch of the defence service. Admiral Rawson in New South Wales and admiral Bedford in Western Australia have both won great reputations as naval commanders and tacticians, and the name of Admiral Bosanquet, former commander of the East Indies Squadron, may well be placed beside those of the fine officers mentioned. In South Australia as in every other part of the Empire the naval service is particularly popular and the new Governor will receive all the more hearty welcome because he has trod the quarter-deck and has "braved the battle and the breeze" for so long a period. Apart, however, from this special claim to loyal sentiment, Sir George Le Hunte's successor has the reputation of being a man of more than ordinary ability, while he has long stood high in the favor of his King and his country. Some years ago his name was mentioned in connection with one of the neighbor Governments, and we may consider ourselves fortunate that instead of being sent thither Admiral Bosanquet was reserved for the position he is about to fill in Adelaide. He will be greeted with genuine warmth when he lands, and everyone will meet him with a true desire to see nothing but good in him.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION ACT.

In the Melbourne House of Representatives on Thursday Mr. Batchelor moved the second reading of the Immigration Restriction Act Amendment Bill explaining the provisions of the measure which was designed to prevent the entry of prohibited immigrants who had stowed away on board vessels. It was impossible, he said, to believe that such stowaways could make a voyage from China or elsewhere to Australia without the officers having some knowledge of the circumstance. It was understood that £150 was paid for each prohibited immigrant successfully smuggled in, and this sum was divided among those concerned in the business. At present the captain and officers of a ship had no concern in preventing this while the owners were not concerned. It was proposed to impose a penalty of £100 on the master for each stowaway found on his vessel. It was not desirable to introduce a system of registration of all aliens in the Commonwealth by means of passports and the taking of finger-prints, but the Commonwealth was fully justified in stopping the smuggling that was now so prevalent. The men brought in might be suffering from small-pox, plague, or any other disease, and the quarantine laws were absolutely defied. Mr. Joseph Cook (N.S.W.) warmly supported the Bill, but said that it would require some amendments in Committee. The discussion was continued by a number of members, the measure receiving support from all parts of the Chamber. Mr. Deakin said that the method of introducing Chinese by stowing them away on vessels was quite a modern development. The Customs officers were efficient in the work of maintaning the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act, and crevice after crevice through which men were coming in was being stopped. There were rumours of attempts to land them outside recognised ports but so far there was no certainty of these having been made. The Minister had the support of Parliament in bringing down the measure. Sir John Quick (V) said that the duty should be placed on owners or vessels to see that stowaways were not sneaked on vessels. If a captain could prove that he had not been negligent an effort might be allowed to mitigate the penalty. After further discussion the second reading was agreed to without a division, and the House went into Committee. Several amendments in the direction of minimising penalties in cases where every precaution against stowaways had been taken were proposed and passed. The measure was reported and read a third time.

SUGGESTED REGISTRATION OF CHINESE.

The suggestion that the Chinese in Australia should be compelled to register themselves so that a check could be kept on the arrivals and departures does not find favour with the Minister for External Affairs. Mr. Batchelor said that it was an exceedingly grave step to take to place an obligation on one section of the community to register. If such a method were found to be imperative to stop the influx of Chinese it would be invidious not to apply it to other coloured races as well. Then there was the possibility of international complications being caused. My view, added the Minister, is that registration should only be enforced as a last resort. Referring to the statement by the President of the Australian Natives Association at Fremantle that a rough census showed that since 1901 the Chinese had increased by 600 or 700, whereas the Customs figures gave the increase at only 238, Mr. Batchelor said that he was having an inquiry made regarding the figures. He did not think that there could be such a wide discrepancy in the official return. "I think that there has been a little unintended exaggeration," said Mr. Batchelor. "One of the proposals for increasing the precautions against Chinese stowaways being landed in Australia is to engage members of the garrison troops to assist in the search work. I am favourable to the men from the garrison at Thursday Island, where a comparatively small Customs staff is employed, being authorised to search vessels arriving there. If the proposal were agreed to the troops would be paid the usual reward given to Customs officers of £5 for each alien stowaway discovered."

THE PAGE MILLIONS.

It is by no means unlikely that the "Page millions" may yet be divided amongst Australian claimants. It seems to be settled that none of the Page family themselves will ever be recognised as entitled to participate, as the bequest made by the last owner, Harry Page, to Henry Young, is considered inviolable, and it is the descendants (as they claim) of Henry Young now located in New South Wales, who will probably be held to be entitled to the wealth lying in Chancery. The last Page who was the holder of the lands died without heirs in 1829. There came out to Australia in the fifties of last century, Major-General William Henry Young. Major-General Young was formerly of the Indian army and acted as secretary to Bishop Boughton, when that prelate ruled the see of Sydney. He enjoyed considerable remittances and on sundry facts as to his mode of living coming to the knowledge of certain people in England a committee of enquiry came to Sydney, the result being that his remittances were stopped. Just before Major-General Young died he said to his relatives in Sydney, "There are tons of money for all of you. You are the wealthiest people alive." A granddaughter of Major-General Young was the late wife of Captain James Colvin, her maiden name being Lucy Gaff. Captain Colvin trades between Sydney and Coff's Harbor, and he intends probing the matter further to show that his late wife and her children and the four grandchildren of Major-General Young, now living at Bathurst, are the only direct representatives of Henry Young to whom the Page milions were legally left. The descent of the newest claimants in New South Wales for the millions is Major-General William Henry Young, son or grandson of the legatee. Henry Young (the son-in-law of the last Page's greatest friend), Rose Young, daughter of Major-General Young, Lucy Gaff (since Mrs. Colvin) daughter of Rose Young the children of Lucy Gaff, and also Edward Young, son of Major-General Young, and John Young, Hubert Young, Lily Young, Dorothy Young (now living at Bathurst), children of Edward Young.

Captain Colvin states that there was no doubt in his mind that Major-General Young was the son or the grandson of Henry Young, and he had strong grounds for believing that this Henry Young was identical with the Henry Young who inherited from the last of the Pages.

THE DEFENCE VOTE.

The Minister of Defence has circulated a memorandum explaining the items of the defence vote of £782,543 for 1908-9 and the causes of the increase of £10,734 on last year's appropriation. The increase is made up of £799 for cadet corps and rifle clubs, &c., £7,537 for the central administration, and £2,398 for the naval forces. The salaries of two additional members of the Military Board, the military secretary, and a Civil member, the salaries of two additional clerks, and the provision for an inspector of ordnance and machinery and his clerk, are included in the central administration vote. Under the same heading came the following:—£2,000, expenses in connection with the establishment of a cordite factory and the inspection of cordite. This provides for the salary of Mr. Leighton, the assistant manager of a cordite factory in India who will shortly take up the position of manager of the cordite factory to be established in Commonwealth, and also for the salaries of the chemical expert required in connection with the inspector of cordit ammunition in the Commonwealth; £300, expenses (books, maps, &c.) in connection with the classes for officers held at Sydney University and conducted by Colonel Foster, R.E., director of military science at that University; £500, to provide for the inspection by experts of military accoutrements and equipment manufactured in Commonwealth; £500 for uniforms for the proposed corps of soldiers who have seen service in South Africa; £1,000 grant towards the expenses of the Commonwealth rifle team competing at Bisley in 1909; £100 grant to the Australian Homing Pigeon Society for the encouragement of pigeonbreeding as a means for transmitting intelligence £1,000, grants to cadets, both naval and military, not under departmental control. The headquarters of the Intelligence Corps is also provided for. The naval forces vote increase of £2,398 is due to the additional personnel which is to be provided, as from January 1, 1909, as follows:—New South Wales, 3 permanent; Victoria, 5 permanent and 7 militia; Queensland, 10 permanent and 6 militia; South Australia, 12 permanent and 2 militia; total, 30 permanent and 15 militia.

An increase of twelve members of the military instructional staff is also provided for in the Estimates to date from the New Year. Amongst other interesting statements in the Minister's memorandum is that relating to small arms ammunition. Nearly 10,000,000 rounds of small arm ball ammunition have been provided for in 1908-1909 to maintain the war reserve of 35,000,000 rounds. In parts provision the sum of £15,000 is included under the special defence material vote, thus reducing the provision on the main Estimates by that amount.

IMPROVING WHEAT IN VICTORIA.

A report on the experiments being made at the Longerenong Agricultural College in connection with the improvement of the wheat yield has been forwarded to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Vegetable Pathologist, Mr. D. McAlpine. He states that the means being tried for effecting an improvement in the yield consist principally in selecting the most promising plants from different varieties, crossing desirable sorts, keeping the strains pure, and minimising loss as far as possible from such diseases as rust and smut. He adds that skilful cultivation, proper rotation, and suitable manures are not neglected. The season generally had been a favourable one in the Wimmera and at the time of his inspection the crops were in a flourishing state. Special interest attaches to the wheat known as the Florence. It was sent from the New South Wales experimental station as resistant to the bail smut and consequently not requiring ordinary preventive treatment. The seed was infected with spores of the disease and sown, but there are only 91 and 92 per cent. of clean plants, while the Dookie and Burabey variety is also affected. It is therefore evident that the problem of producing wheat with an heredity quality of resistance has not yet been solved. The only certain method seems to be to start from an immune parent plant, and this is likely to be found from among some of the solid-strawed, rapidly germinating varieties.

A.

* [By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE OUTLOOK IN THE BALKANS.

M. IZVOLSKY'S SPEECH.

"Austria Seeking Time."

TURKEY DEMANDS SATISFACTION.

THE SULTAN'S SPEECH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The Russian Press censures M. Izvolsky's speech, which is regarded as a confesion of Russian impotence.

The "Novoe Vremya" suggests that Austria has proposed negotiations in order to gain time, owing to the difficulty of carrying on a war during the winter among the mountains.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

The Grand Vizier has informed M. Pallavicini that the suggestions made by Austria-Hungary are inadequate to form a basis for negotiations, and he insists on the payment of four million sterling.

M. Izvolsky's speech has made a favourable impression in official circles in Vienna, where it is regarded as extremely moderate, and as an important contribution towards the detente.

The Bulgarian Press is delighted, while the Servian papers express satisfaction, but are not enthusiastic.

LATER.

In consequence of the Bulgarian protest against the offensive passage in the Sultan's speech from the Throne, and the irritation of Bulgaria thereanent, Austria has drawn the attention of the Powers to the abnormal character of the Turco-Bulgarian relations and has expressed the wish at Constantinople that much accommodation as possible be shown to Bulgaria on pending questions.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE SHAH.

Unconfirmed Rumour.

WOULD-BE ASSASSINS OVERPOWERED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that unconfirmed report has been received, that men entered the Shah's apartments and drew revolvers, but that the guard overpowered them.

THE MARATHON RACE.

New Record Established.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

A telegram from New York states that an amateur named Maloney has done the marathon distance in 2 hours 36 minutes and 2 1/5 seconds, which is the record.

INDIAN MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Major-General Lake declines the Q. M.-G.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Major-General Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the General Staff of Canadian Militia, has been offered and has declined the Quartermaster-Generalship of India.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

The Canadian Delegate.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Delegate to the Shanghai Opium Conference, embarks in the "Britannia" on the 1st January.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Great Damage Reported.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

An earthquake has occurred in Calabria and Sicily and a tidal wave has also occurred in Sicily.

Houses and churches collapsed and there were many victims.

Enormous damage was done.

THE SUGAR KING.

Death at San Francisco.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Claus Spreckels, the Sugar King, has died in San Francisco. His estate is estimated at ten millions sterling.

THE IN-COMING MAIL

ADEN, DECEMBER 27.

The P. & O. steamer "Marmora," with the English mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. to-day.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN RUSSIA.

Trouble at Moscow.

MANY ARRESTS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

A telegram from Moscow states that a Superintendent of Police has been killed and two police officers wounded, during an all-night siege of a villa in which a single anarchist had barricaded himself. Finally, the police rushed the staircase and the anarchist committed suicide.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Numerous arrests of Revolutionaries are being made in St. Petersburg.

THE BURNS-JOHNSON FIGHT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

There are continuous uproarious celebrations by negroes in the States on Johnson's victory, providing lots of work for the police.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Formal Opening.

NAWAB SALIMULLA'S ADDRESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 28.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference opened on the 22nd instant at Amritsar. The pendal was packed to its utmost capacity, three thousand representatives and delegates from all parts of India being present.

Khan Bahadar Sheikh Gulam Sadiq, President of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates.

The Nawab of Dacca, Salimulla, received a tremendous ovation when he rose to deliver his address. He thanked the Conference for the great honour done him, of which any Moslem could be proud. His presence at Dacca was necessary in these critical times, but he could not disregard the national call to duty. He found himself at home at Amritsar, being himself a Kashmiri. It was appropriate and flattering to have the privilege to preside at a national assembly in a city full of the members of his race. His work had been *par excellence* political. In his province the air was hot with the stress and storms of politicals. The Conference was doing fundamental work by devising measures to train the national character and intelligence for sound political reconstruction. The educational methods in India required radical transformation. Religious and moral instruction could not be divorced from any scheme of national education. Indian colleges, he said, should have Mahomedan hostels attached with adequate provisions for moral instruction.

HEALTH IN THE PUNJAB.

The Ravages of Disease.

DEFECTIVE CONSERVANCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 28.

The following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on the ravages of disease in the Punjab are published :—

The cholera visitation in Lahore and the appalling mortality from fever in Lahore and Amritsar have revealed the utter inadequacy of conservancy arrangements in both cities and the need for drastic changes. The popular demand for healthier arrangements has been awakened to an unprecedented degree, and active steps are taken by the Government and by the municipal authorities to put an end to what must be regarded as a grave scandal and a serious blot upon the Administration. The remedy in the case of Amritsar will probably involve very costly drainage operations and must take time, but something is absolutely necessary in order to prevent disastrous results following upon the heavy rainfall of 1908, which were only exceeded by those of the still heavier rainfall of 1881. Plans are being matured by officers of the Irrigation Department, who are vitally concerned in the question and whose cordial co-operation with sanitary and local authorities is essential to success. No efforts will be spared to prevent a similar calamity which the Lieutenant-Governor feels is at any rate in part remediable.

THEISTIC CONFERENCE.

Sitting at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 28.

The All-India Theistic Conference opened its session yesterday evening, the meeting being held in the Memorial Hall. Amongst the lady visitors to the Conference was Mrs. Sarojimi Naidu of Hyderabad, who will speak at this evening's meeting.

Mr. U. Ragunathayya of Mangalore welcomed the delegates in a lengthy speech. Babu Abinash Chandra Mujumdar, who was proposed to the chair by V. R. Shinde, delivered the presidential address.

A VERY large caravan arrived at Nushki, from Siestan, on the 26th instant, bringing principally Persian carpets.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Planters and Trade Associations.

MEMORIAL TO LORD MORLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

The text is published here of a memorial, in connection with the unrest, to Lord Morley, addressed by the Bahar Planters' Association, Darjeeling Planters' Association, Dehra Dun Tea Planters' Association, Duars Planters' Association, Indian Tea Associations, Surma Valley and Assam Branches, the Narayangunge Chamber of Commerce, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Burma Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, Rangoon, and the Trades Association, Bombay.

It blames the outrages which have occurred and the ill-will which has been stirred up between Indians and Europeans upon the failure of the Indian Government to prevent a small section of the Indian community from preaching and writing open sedition and hatred of the Western people, and upon the fact that certain irresponsible members of Parliament have been allowed to aid and abet this small section by shameless misrepresentation.

It advises a revision of the present educational system, the putting down of such schools as have become nurseries of sedition, the strengthening of the Newspapers Incitement to Offences Act by a general Press Act, to restrain seditious writing and dishonest misrepresentation, and the introduction of a summary procedure in cases of offences against the State.

EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

Leopard at Close Quarters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 28.

Some of the residents in the East Indian Railway quarters at Allahabad had an exciting experience last Monday morning,

It appears that about 9 A. M. Mr. G. Price, Vacuum-brake Inspector, E. I. Railway, was at work on the verandah of his house, repairing a box, when a large animal suddenly appeared round the corner and sprang at him. Fortunately the verandah is closed in by a wooden railing about 3 feet high, and above the railing was suspended a large gumlah containing ferns.

The animal, which proved to be a full grown leopard, struck its head against the gumlah and fell suspended on the pointed spikes of the railing. Mr. Price, who is a keen shikari, rushed into his house for his gun, and the leopard springing back into the garden, made off across the neighbouring compound. On its way the animal attacked a young man, biting him severely in the leg.

Mr. Price gave chase, eventually finding the animal behind some thick bushes. The leopard came out into the open and charged Mr. Price, who dropped it with a bullet, through the heart, at a distance of ten yards.

THE ARMS ACT.

Dehra Dun Case.

ACCUSED FINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 28.

In the Dehra Dun Arms Act case, in which two Europeans were found guilty of procuring and selling ammunition to hillmen of the Tehri State, and in which orders were not passed, the accused have now been fined under the Arms Act.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Chief Engineer Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation, as a permanent arrangement, of the appointment of Chief Engineer to the Railway Board, in place of that of Director of Railway Construction, which now disappears, and Mr. Harrington, who is officiating in the latter post, is appointed to officiate in the new one, which will be on similar pay.

MADRAS THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

33rd Anniversary.

LECTURE BY MISS EDGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 28.

The Theosophical Society celebrated its 33rd Anniversary at Adyar yesterday. Miss Lilian Edger, introduced by Mrs. Annie Besant, the President, lectured on "Gleanings from the light on the path."

A VINDICTIVE POLICEMAN.

Exemplary Punishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

A Murshidabad report records the sentencing by the Deputy Magistrate of a police inspector to six months' rigorous imprisonment for placing what are alleged to have been bombs in the house of a woman of the town with whom he was on bad terms.

THE Rajkumar of Kakina has arrived in Lucknow from Kurseong, on a visit, and intends seeing Cawnpore, Ajodhya, and other places of interest in the north of these provinces. The Rajkumar is accompanied by the Rani and family.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY.

Prince Bulow's Speech in the Reichstag.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 12.

PRINCE BULOW has enlivened the tedium of the Budget debate in the German Reichstag by an interesting and important statement upon foreign affairs. Or it may rather be said that he reviewed the European situation generally and defined Germany's attitude towards the principal questions to which reference had been made in the speeches of political party leaders in the Reichstag. Nevertheless his speech was comparatively brief, lasting rather less than half an hour in delivery, during which the Chancellor made frequent reference to notes and even read textually from sheets of manuscript what he had to say concerning the Casablanca incident and the recently concluded agreement between the United States and Japan. This was quite unusual as the Chancellor generally speaks with great freedom and without notes. The main points of his declarations were that Germany would protect her interests, stand by her allies and support all efforts for the maintenance of peace, a most admirable programme for Germany or any other great State. There were, however, some almost ironical touches, as for instance when the Chancellor, referring to Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina said that Germany possessed no previous knowledge of the date and form of this step. But so far from resenting this reticence on the part of Austria-Hungary he was positively grateful for it. He was grateful because Austria-Hungary had to decide for herself what questions were for her vital questions. Of course, continued Prince Bulow, we had the right and the duty to ask ourselves how far we should be ready to go on behalf of the special interests of our ally. We did not hesitate for an instant, not merely to do nothing which could hamper the interests of Austria-Hungary, but actively to support those interests as far as possible. In the Conference question the Chancellor had given M. Isvolsky most clearly to understand that Germany could not separate herself from Austria-Hungary. On the other hand, M. Isvolsky and he fully concurred in the view that German policy ought to have no "point" against Russia, and that the old and traditional friendly relations between the two Empires must remain unimpaired. M. Isvolsky assured him once more that no arrangements, either open or secret, existed between Russia and Great Britain which could be directed against the interests of Germany. The Chancellor shared Sir E. Grey's opinion that the Conference might be a great sedative or an exciting stimulant. Prince Bulow hoped it would prove the former. Moreover Germany, as in Prince Bismarck's time, had no occasion to take a leading part in the work of political reconstruction in the Near East. That must be left to more nearly interested Powers, notwithstanding that Germany at the present day possessed important interests in the Balkans that did not exist when the Berlin Treaty was concluded. Referring to the declarations of Signor Tittoni in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, which I notice further on, Prince Bulow observed that Italy no less than Germany was interested in adopting a mediatorial attitude on the question of the Balkans. He expressed confidence that it would prove possible, as has been the case on many previous occasions, to compose the differences which have recently come to light between Austria-Hungary and Italy. He did not see why it should not be possible to bring Austro-Hungarian and Italian interests into harmony. In any case he was convinced that Italy was deeply interested in the maintenance of her alliance with Austria-Hungary as well as with Germany. The Chancellor scouted what he described as the calumnious suggestion that because Germany entertained good and friendly relations with the old (Hamidian) Turkish regime she must therefore be opposed to the reform movements initiated by the Young Turkey Party. Now as before Germany cherished no other desire than to see Turkey strenghtened both politically and economically. "How could it be otherwise?" exclaimed the Chancellor. "We have never," he said, "either seized or claimed a single strip of Ottoman territory—and that not upon grounds of morality or of satiety, but because our geographical position gave us no occasion." As regards the Agreement between the United States and Japan there could be no ground for the opinion that Germany had been in any way annoyed thereby, inasmuch as Germany had long passed a similar agreement with Japan, seeing that Japan had by an exchange of notes associated herself with the Anglo-German Agreemant of 1900. Moreover the new Agreement was in complete harmony with the fundamental principles of German policy in the Far East—"the open door in the economic sphere, the 'status quo' in territorial matters, and the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire." Those accustomed to following the professedly frank but really tortuous methods of German foreign policy cannot fail to find some of the Chancellor's arguments and declarations very unconvincing. In Turkish affairs certainly Germany has long manifested keen interest politically, economically, and commercially. England, for instance, finds in her an active and successful competitor in industrial matters and in railway development in Turkey and Asia Minor. When a real Turkish crisis may arise it will most probably be found that Germany will by no means stand aloof as might be inferred from Prince Bulow's speech. As regards the Conference, Germany merely covers her dislike and distrust of the project by somewhat exaggerated professions of her duty to abide by the decision of her Austro-Hungarian ally. He is excessively anxious to conciliate Russia, notwithstanding Germany's sanction of Austria's annexation of two such Serb provinces as Bosnia and Herzegovina, while in regard to Italy his tone is more one of menace than friendliness. He quotes in the course of his speech a remark made to him by the late Count Nigra in 1903 that "Italy can only be Austria's ally or Austria's enemy," and he evidently believes that it is greatly to Italy's interest to cultivate the friendship and secure the protection of her two powerful allies. Prince Bulow manifests great confidence in Germany's capacity for being all things to all men, but fails nevertheless to make people believe how Germany can support the action of her ally Austria and yet retain Turkey's friendship unimpaired nor how Russian amity which Prince Bulow professes to value so much can remain unaffected by Germany's sanction of Austria's annexation of two such Serb lands as Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

ITALY'S DISSATISFACTION.

DEBATE IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

The debate in the Italian Chamber on the foreign policy of the Government which concluded on the evening of December 4 was very significant as revealing the dissatisfaction, even irritation, felt by the Italian people and their representatives at what they regard as the subordinate position occupied by Italy in the Triple Alliance. When this compact was first concluded, Italy and France were on the worst possible terms, a state of things which Germany naturally made the most of, while Austria was ready enough to accept Italy as an ally in order to place a bar upon Italian irredentist aspirations. Nevertheless an Alliance with Austria, the traditional enemy and oppressor, was never popular with the Italian people although their rulers effected it to afford greater political security to Italy at a critical juncture, and the Italian Parliament sanctioned the alliance on the same grounds. But as the years passed, Italian national feeling became increasingly restive until the high-handed procedure of Austria-Hungary in annexing Bosina and Herzegovina brought matters to a head and caused a sort of of anti-Austrian demonstration in the Chamber which was roused by the speeches of Signor Fortis ex-Premier and Baron Sounino, more particularly the former, to a pitch of enthusiasm unprecedented for many years past. Signor Fortis who spoke with all the fiery eloquence characteristic of Italian oratory plainly stated the just causes of complaint which Italy entertained against her Austrian ally, especially when he denounced the retention of Spizza fortress and the unprovoked increase of Austrian armaments. Still greater applause greeted his patriotic wish that Italy should put her own national defences in a condition which would enable her to call upon Austria to end a state of affairs which Italy found intolerable. Baron Sounino, the leader of the Opposition, while declaring himself a supporter of the Triple Alliance, could not approve the role which Italy had been recently made to play towards her Austrian ally. There was a wide gulf, he said, between loyal friendly allegiance and uncalled for subservience on Italy's part. The speaker complained that in the case of the Austrain violation of the Treaty of Berlin by the annexation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as in the case of the Balkan railway question, Austria had stolen a march on her ally. Signor Tittoni the Foreign Minister in a speech which was somewhat coldly received by the House, defended in every particular the policy which he had pursued and especially with regard to Austria-Hungary's action in the Balkans and denied the statement made by one speaker that there existed a stipulation between Italy and Austria in the renewed compact of the Triple Alliance by which Austria was pledged to cede to Italy the Trentino in the event of her open annexation of Bosnia and Herzgovina. He expressed his sympathy for Servia and Montenegro but added that Italy could only tell them what Russia told them too—that they were disposed to exercise a solely diplomatic action in their favour, and, in consequence, they had exhorted those States not to rush lightly into adventures, the consequences of which they alone would have to bear. Moreover, Servia and Montenegro ought to acnowledge their mistake. All the Balkan States, instead of uniting, had fought each other in fratricidal conflict without listening to Italy's disinterested counsels. They ought, then, now to proceed to a work of reconstitution for the future. Signor Giolitti, the Premier, loyally defended his ministerial colleague and the House finally adopted a motion approving the foreign policy of the Government by 276 against 134 votes. Signor Fortis received a tremendous ovation from all parts of the House after his impassioned speech, an ovation in which the Premier prominently joined. It results from this debate that no political party desires that Italy should break away from the Triple Alliance or embark upon any adventurous policy but the Chamber has placed emphatically on record that Italy's position in the Triplice must in future be that of an equal. What gave such offence to Italian public opiinion in the first instance was Signor Tittoni's speech at Carate, previously referred to in these letters, on which occasion the Foreign Minister appeared to make himself the apologist of Austria's annexation policy and had not a word to say in condemnation of her violation of the Treaty of Berlin. If increased military and naval expenditure should be necessary to secure proper consideration for Italy from her fellow members of the Triplice it was made clear during the debate that all parties, even the members of the extreme Left, would agree to it. Italy has now notified to her allies that she considers herself to be one 'inter pares' in the Triplice not only in Balkan affairs but in all other questions that may concern the Alliance. It is a new feature which Germany and Austria will have to reckon with in coming political developments.

THE LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

DECLARATION OF PRINCE BULOW.

In the course of the debate on the Imperial estimates in the Reichstag on December 10, Prince Bulow referred to an international limitation of naval armaments as a thing eminently desirable both in and for itself. But mere wishing was not sufficient. The technical difficulties were very great. There was the question of the number and displacement of battleships besides other considerations connected with shipbuilding, the question of standard and the incalculable difficulty of separating aspirations which were justified from those that were not. Moreover, German armaments were dictated by the necessity that Germany should be able to defend herself on several sides. Altogether the Chancellor found that there were insuperable practical difficulties opposing the limitation of naval armaments, particularly in Germany's case. On the other hand the very heavy demands made upon Germany's financial resources in other directions completely precluded her from exceeding in her shipbuilding programme that which was necessary for her defence and had been accordingly laid down by law. This latter intimation was, doubtless, intended as a quietus for the Chauvinistic demands of the German Navy League and the Pan-German party.

THE KAISER.

Prince Bulow saw the Kaiser at Potsdam before delivering his speech in the Reichstag on foreign policy. This was their first meeting since the historic interview which the Chancellor had with his Majesty on Nov. 17 on the Constitutional question. The Kaiser rather appears to avoid Berlin at present as he has not visited the capital since Nov. 21, when he was present with Prince Bulow at the function in the City Hall, on which occasion the Chancellor assumed for the first time his role of Constitutional Minister. This somewhat prolonged retirement from the public gaze is a thing unprecedented in his Majesty's twenty years' reign. In Berlin his Majesty's familiar presence is much missed and conjectures are rife regarding the cause of the secluded life which his Majesty has been living during the last four weeks at Potsdam.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND BY AEROPLANE.

We seem to be within measurable distance of the day when the steady advance of aeronautic science will result in evolving some form of aeroplane for military purposes that will confer upon the country possessing it an immediate and immense superiority over its neighbours. In these letters I have from time to time recorded achievements of the Zeppelin, the Wright (Wilbur and Orville Wright) the Delagrange and the Farman machines. These inventors have not yet grasped the great secret entirely; they cannot go far nor keep on the wing, so to speak, for very many hours nor can they carry much weight in men, ammunition or stores, but still even now aeroplanes although manned by only a few men and provided with a very limited supply of bombs or other explosives, would have a most paralysing effect if suddenly making their appearance, say, over London. This is the picture which, I see from the London papers, Mr. Hiram Maxim conjures up 'apropos' of the warning uttered by the Duke of Argyll at Thursday's dinner of the Aero Club, against English apathy in the matter of aeronautic science, and his earnest and forcible representations of the danger which England ran from aeronautic invasion. The Duke's patriotic anxiety on this account may have been rendered more acute by a lecture just delivered in Berlin by Councillor Martin, a writer of some note on aerial navigation. The lecturer spoke on the subject so much discussed of late—namely the German invasion of England. I extract the following from Reuter's summary report of Herr Martin's remarks, and I am induced to do so owing to the importance which the subject is assuming, I may say, all over the world.

"Great Britain's power depends upon her position. As soon as she ceased to be an island her world dominion would cease. The progress already made in aeronautics would suffice to drive the British Fleet from the North Sea. Germany's present airships could cross the Channel several times without stopping for gas or benzine. For a plan of invasion, the speaker placed his faith in the Wright aeroplane. For an Anglo-German war, the speaker said, Germany must control the line from Ostend to Calais, Boulogne, and Havre. From Calais an air fleet could command London and Sheerness. Zeppelin airships could blockade the mouth of the Thames by dropping mines, and could impose the will of the German people upon England. In the United States we find the Secretary of War urgently demanding the attention of Congress to the question of army aeronautics and demanding a credit of 100,000 dols. under that head.

DIAMONDS IN GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

Germany has not hitherto been very fortunate in her colonial enterprises, what she has acquired having cost very dear and yielding an insignificant return. In fact, German colonists have found in them plenty of sun, sand, and savages—and little else. But more prosperous times appear to be dawning since diamonds have been recently discovered in German South-West Africa. They are said to be plentiful on the surface but no pipe has yet been discovered. It is thought that this may be found on Possession Island as deposits have been found near the beach. The stones are reported to be small but of singular beauty.

THE NEAR EAST.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

The question of the Turkish boycott of Austrian goods continues to be the leading factor in determining eventualities in the Near East. Hitherto Austria has declared that unless the boycott which so gravely injures Austrian commercial interests is raised, she will not resume negotiations with the Porte on the question of compensation to Turkey for Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has been several times announced that the Marquis Pallavicini, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has been on the point of leaving Constantinople on account of his failure to obtain any effective assistance from the Porte in getting the boycott raised, and no doubt matters are in a most critical condition. We now hear, however, that Prince Bulow has urgently counselled Baron von Aehrenthal to come to an immediate agreement with Turkey as perilous developments may arise at any moment. From St. Petersburg also come reassuring reports to the effect that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in that capital has communicated to M. Isvolsky a despatch from his Government replying to the Russian Note concerning the terms of a European Conference on Balkan affairs. In this reply the Austrian Government is stated to show a more conciliatory tone. Austria no longer flatly declines to have the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina brought before a Conference. She now desires, we hear that there should be a preliminary exchange of views between the Cabinets regarding the annexation and that the resulting protocols should be submitted to a Conference.

As regards the extent of the financial compensation to be given to Turkey reports differ. It is rumoured that Turkey demands £6,000,000, but that Austria is only willing to pay £2,400,000. Austria would also agree to the closing of the Austrian post-offices in Turkey, and to abandon her Catholic protectorate in Albania. Meanwhile it can only be said that the boycott continues unrelaxed, and is in fact more rigorous than ever, even ammunition for the Government arriving in Austrian steamers remains undischarged.

To judge from Austrian warlike preparations little confidence is felt at Vienna in the maintenance of peace once the winter is over, unless some arrangements conciliating the jarring elements in the Balkans be reached before then. But the complications are immense owing to the conflicting interests that have to be reconciled. Moreover none of the Balkan populations really trust Austria-Hungary.

The difficulties of settling Turkey's claims for compensation against Bulgaria and Austria and Servia and Montenegro's demands to be compensated because Bosnia and Herzegovina have passed under Austrian rule, are acute and may at any moment kindle the conflagration which diplomatists are so anxious to avert.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Growth of a Local Firm.

THE strides Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas have made in the engineering world is no secret and to celebrate their 50th birthday, they have just issued an illustrated book which affords one a peep into a few of the gigantic constructional works undertaken by this firm. It is with pride that we congratulate Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas on the tenacity and skill which have enabled them to take a large part in building up an important industry in India.

The Byculla Ironworks were started by the late Noble Carr Richardson in 1858, just fifty years ago. The firm now owns the Byculla Ironworks, Nesbit Road Ironworks and the Bombay Metal Mart, all situated at Byculla, Bombay. The business from a small beginning having developed and extended until at the present time the area covered is fourteen acres and about 2,000 hands are employed at Byculla in addition to a considerable number on erection work in different parts of the country, the whole being supervised by a staff of over thirty European engineers and foremen.

The policy of the firm has been to spare no expense in the personel or plant in order to turn out work equal in design, quality and finish to that which can be imported from Europe and the book under review is fairly conclusive evidence of the success of their efforts.

It may be remembered that some years ago this firm took a prominent part in the endeavour made by the engineering firms of this country to induce Government to allow a larger proportion of their orders for engineering material and stores to be placed locally. The chief objection then raised by Government was that the works of this country were not sufficiently well equipped to turn out work of a quality and finish up to the standard required by them. This argument was easily refuted at the time and the book of illustrations now issued gives ample evidence that the Byculla Ironworks is capable of undertaking structural steel work of almost any magnitude.

Considering that firms, such as these, employ and train a large number of men and directly and indirectly pay considerable sums to Government and local Municipalities as taxes, we think their enterprise might reasonably be given more encouragement by ordering in this country much that is at present obtained by indent on the Secretary of State. We wonder what firms of this kind in Canada or Australia would think if they were subject to the same treatment as is meted out to the industrial firms in this country.

With reference to this subject we would like to call the attention of Government to the fact that the report of the Stores Committee, appointed some years ago, who at the time visited the Works of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and other firms in Calcutta and Madras to ascertain their ability to execute the work and orders for stores, etc., required by the P. W. Department, and Government Railways, etc., has not yet been issued, and these firms instead of being encouraged as they have undoubtedly a right to be, are constantly hampered and prevented from extending to meet the urgent demands which may very possibly be made by Government itself some day when the present peaceable conditions may not exist.

IT is understood that the Staff of the Engineer-in-Chief, Lower Ganges Bridge, is to be strengthened by the appointment of a fourth Engineer and that Captain H. E. C. Cowie, R.E., may possibly be appointed,

THE Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan has gone to Sibi for the winter and will return to Quetta after the annual "Tirjah" or meeting of the Chiefs of the different tribes of Baluchistan, at which time the annual horse and cattle fair takes place at Sibi.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Opening Ceremony.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S WELCOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 28.

The twenty-fourth Sessions of the Indian National Congress opened at noon to-day in a spacious pendal erected on Mount Road. The scene was one of great animation and enthusiasm when the President-elect, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, arrived shortly after noon accompanied by Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasawmi Rao, President, Reception Committee, and V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Captain of the Congress Volunteers. He was received by Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, one of the Secretaries, and conducted in procession by an Indian band round the platform. On the President arriving on the platform, India's National Anthem was sung, the audience standing.

In his "Welcome Address" Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, C. I. E., Chairman of the Reception Committee, spoke as follows :—On behalf of the Reception Committee, I most cordially welcome you to this session of the Indian National Congress. I cannot adequately express my thankfulness to the Committee for the honor they have done me in entrusting me with the pleasant duty of welcoming, on this great occasion, a large number of educated, intelligent and public-spirited gentlemen devoted to the cause of the peaceful regeneration of India. You have come from different and distant parts of India, in obedience to the call of your mother-country, to take part in the deliberations of this august assembly, at a great sacrifice and inconvenience to yourselves. Within the short time at their disposal, and amidst many difficulties, the Reception Committee have spared no pains to make satisfactory arrangements for your stay among us. But they regret that they have not been able to accord you a more fitting reception. They however feel certain that you will kindly take their will for the deed and overlook any shortcomings in the arrangements made for your convenience and comfort.

We are meeting this year under peculiar circumstances. The ever regrettable incidents that prevented the holding of the last session of the Congress are still fresh in our memory. Although twelve months have now elapsed, there has not been effected that complete union which results from calm and dispassionate deliberation that generally follows sudden outbursts of temper. To wait to summon this session of the Congress until all the differences are adjusted, would mean its long, if not, indefinite postponement. The differences that exist are not, after all, a great evil. They may be taken as a blessing in disguise, if they act as a stimulus for us to work in the cause of our country with zeal and earnestness.

During the last two years, many remarkable events have occurred and several important legislative and administrative measures have been introduced. On these measures, which relate to our vital interests, the deliberate and collective opinion of the leaders of Indian thought in different parts of this great Peninsula has to be pronounced. The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has proposed important reforms which call for our careful consideration and for the expression of our views. They are conceived in a liberal spirit and may be taken as a substantial instalment of reform. These proposals mark, as His Lordship himself has observed, "the opening of a very important chapter in the history of the relation between Great Britain and India." Even more than the actual proposals, the spirit that dominates them is welcome. We cannot be too grateful to his Lordship whose masterhand is visible in every important detail of the proposals, for the broadminded sympathy with our aspirations and ambitions and for the assurance that an era of progressive administration is to be inaugurated wherein the people will have a real voice in the management of their own concerns. The doing away with the official majority in the Provincial Councils is a distinct and liberal concession to responsible public opinion and has removed an incubus whose existence always gave an air of unreality and formality to the discussions in the Legislative Councils. Next comes the power intended to be conferred on the Councils to pass resolutions in the form of recommendations, on administrative matters, for the consideration of Government. The responsibility which a Government incurs by lightly disregarding the recommendations made by a regularly constituted body is by no means small. The proposed admission of an Indian Member to the Executive Councils is a most important step, the results of which are bound to be abiding and far-reaching. There is much to be said in favour of the proposals regarding the discussion of the budget in Councils, Electoral Colleges, improvement of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. But I feel that I should not take up your time with a detailed consideration of them, as they will form the subject of your deliberations.

Ever since he came to the India Office, Lord Morley has been trying his best to understand us and advance the cause of Indian progress. He has given signal proof of his sincere sympathy with our aspirations, by appointing two of our countrymen as his Councillors, and in this Presidency the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Abdur Rahim as Advocate-General and Second Indian Judge of the High Court of Madras respectively. While he found it necessary to sanction certain repressive measures in the paramount interests of peace and order, he has taken care to see that their operation was confined to the gravest of cases and to certain disturbed areas, and that the new powers are exercised with moderation. It is the first duty of Government to preserve peace and order; and if in meeting such responsibility they take

STRONG MEASURES

we are bound to give them such united and wholehearted support as lies in our power. There may be differences of opinion as to what is the best method of dealing with the anarchical development in the country; but as to the necessity of putting it down by a strong hand, there can be none. The creation of a special bench of two Judges of the High Court to try certain classes of grave offences, and the limitation of the Seditious Meetings Act to a period of three years, evidence the strong desire of the Government to respect the liberty of the subject, as far as the circumstances within their knowledge permitted. The proposed reforms bear testimony to their generosity in dealing with Indian problems.

The philanthropic gentlemen who constitute the Indian Party in the House of Commons, and who have magnanimously made our cause their own, will be very anxious to know what we collectively think of the proposed reforms. I seriously ask Indians, of all shades of opinion, whether the formation and expression of collective and authoritative opinion is possible without meeting in Congress. We have already lost the opportunity of giving early expression to our views on the events of 1907, by the lamentable disruption of the Surat Session of the Congress. "Better late than

never " may be a good rule in the ordinary concerns of life. But in politics, "delay is dangerous." Belated expression of opinion is worse than silence. No Government, whatever be its constitution, likes to recall the measures once sanctioned by it, lest its prestige for sound judgment and firmness may suffer. No opportunity should therefore be lost to organise and give an early expression to public opinion on the proposed measures. It is the duty of those who have faith in constitutional agitation, to see that the Sessions of Congress are regularly held and that the opinion of the whole country is recorded in good time.

A section of our countrymen taunt us as the followers of a mendicant policy, by which name they describe constitutional agitation. Constitutional agitation is nothing but the exercise of the subjects' right of petitioning the Sovereign, which the British Nation (the first among the "free" nations of the world) obtained after a long struggle, and values as one of its best privileges. Our highest ambition has been and is to be placed on a par with European British subjects in every respect. We need not therefore be ashamed of exercising the right of petitioning the Government for redress of our grievances and for the acquisition of fresh rights and privileges. No Government (Native or Foreign) has ever granted privileges or conceded rights, unasked. Even a mother, the dearest of relations, does not anticipate all the wants of her child. So long as we have our wants and so long as we have our aspirations we must ask our rulers to help us. Is it possible under any Government to obtain redress without appealing to the governing body, by whatever name it may be called? We have no grounds to say that, in the past, our representations received no consideration from Government. The increased employment of our countrymen in the higher ranks of public service, the reforms in the Legislative Councils, the experiment now being made in Bengal to separate the Judicial from the Executive Service, the reduction of the duty on salt and the raising of the minimum of taxable incomes may be mentioned among the measures introduced in response to Indian opinion. There is, no doubt, a very keen feeling that Government have not moved as fast as our intellectual and moral progress warrants; but we cannot say that they have stood still. The present attitude of the Indian and the Home Governments is full of hope for us. We have also the most authoritative assurance in the Gracious Message of His Majesty the King-Emperor, addressed to the Princes and Peoples of India on the 1st November last, that the progress henceforward will be steadfast and sure. This assurance has been followed by the important reform proposals which Lord Morley has placed before the Parliament and the country. With these facts before us, can anyone say that our demands have received no consideration from the Government?

Constitutional agitation being necessary in the best interests of India, we invited this Congress to this city. In the ordinary course, it is our turn to hold this year's session. We have not taken the burden or responsibility of others in inviting you to this City. We are simply discharging our duty. May the Merciful Disposer of all events bless us with success!

A most gratifying feature of this session of the Congress is that it is held under a constitution. Past sessions were often reproached by even friendly critics as

UNREGULATED GATHERINGS,

although they were conducted according to the well established usages governing the procedure of similar assemblies. That reproach has been happily removed. It must be said to the credit of the sad occurrences of Surat, that they opened our eyes to the necessity for a written constitution and rules of procedure. In this age of codification, we cannot afford to continue to be governed by unwritten usages. You are aware that a large number of delegates who had met at Surat appointed a Committee to frame the necessary regulations. The members of this Committee met at Allahabad in April last. Amongst those that met, were legislators of repute, and gentlemen of great intelligence, high culture, varied and long experience and, above all, distinguished for their valuable services to the Congress cause. After a deliberate consideration, the Committee framed the constitution and the rules of procedure according to which this session of the Congress is to conduct its proceedings. The first Article of the constitution is nothing but the embodiment of the principles established with the consent of all parties at the Calcutta Congress of 1906 under the presidency of Dadabhai Naorojee—our Grand Old Man—who by his unparalleled devotion to the political regeneration of India and by his eminent services to our country in and out of Congress, has earned the esteem, affection and gratitude of all his fellow subjects in the British Empire. So far as I can see, there does not seem to be any difference of opinion as to the propriety of the provisions of the first article in the constitution. Except the provisions relating to the powers of the President and to the manner of taking votes in certain cases, all the other regulations are what ordinary associations in all civilised countries observe in the conduct of their business. Considering the importance of the Congress, which is the premier national assembly of the whole of India, and the paramount necessity of preserving order during its deliberations, the powers conferred on the President cannot be said to be unreasonable or excessive. The fact that the Venerable Mr. Hume, Sir William Wedderburn and Dadabhai Naorojee have set the seal of their high authority on the constitution and the rules, ought to be a sufficient guarantee for their reasonableness and fairness and should commend themselves to all parties. I do not of course claim perfection for them. They may be found imperfect in some respects, as they are only human acts. We must remember what Alexander Pope said on Criticism:

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
"Thinks what never was, nor is nor ever shall be."

It is of course open to the Congress to modify any rule found by actual experience to be inexpedient or unworkable without affecting the principles embodied in the first article of the constitution.

However perfect laws may be, they will fail to secure the object in view unless they are implicitly obeyed. I entertain no doubt that those who take part in this Congress will loyally support the constitution. To so enlightened and wise an assembly as this, no words of exhortation from me are necessary to exercise the great virtues of patience and tolerance in the conduct of the very serious business we have before us. "Harmony" must be our motto. We must judge of measures irrespective of their authors and sink personal differences in the pursuit of great and good objects. Nothing will be more lamentable than that the differences on non-essential points should stand in the way of our harmonious action. The disgraceful scenes of Surat are enough for all time to come. I therefore most solemnly appeal to all my countrymen to act as one man to secure the continuity and stability of the Congress.

A great deal of discussion has been going on about the ideal to which political movements in India should tend. As you are aware, absolute autonomy is the one proposed in certain quarters. No doubt, political thinkers of all shades of opinion are agreed that as a matter of abstract principle and as a philosophic doctrine, absolute freedom ought to be the ideal to which nations should aspire. Our concern however is not with theoretical perfection but with practical politics. We have to enormously develop our industrial resources and considerably strengthen our

CAPACITY FOR CORPORATE ACTION.

It will not do therefore that we should be carried away by the grandeur of the ideal of absolute autonomy without consideration of the long, weary and even useless steps that will have to be taken. As free and full a self-Government as can be had within the British Empire, is, I hold, as noble and inspiring an ideal as can be thought of in the conditions of our country to stimulate our political activity and weld us into a nation worthy of the traditions of the past and fitted to play its part in the economy of the world. I can conceive of nothing more certain to retard, nay, to stay our progress altogether than what is being done by some who place absolute autonomy as the ideal to be striven for, before the young and undeveloped minds whose capacity for mature judgment is not so sound as their imagination is powerful, and work upon their sentiments and lead them to form habits of thought and action subversive of the best interests of the country.

I beg to invite the attention of all Congressmen to the sage counsel given by our most sincere and staunch friends and well-wishers—Mr. Hume and Sir William Wedderburn in their letter addressed to me as the Chairman of the Reception Committee and published last month in all the leading papers of India. The only return we can make to them for their long disinterested, never-ceasing and philanthropic service in the cause of Indian progress, is to respect their advice and act up to it.

I cannot resist the temptation of repeating here the following sound and practical advice of the great Indian statesman—the last Raja Sir T. Madava Rao—who was the Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee in the session held in this City in 1887 :—

"Let us stand firm in our conviction that these gatherings are useful and desirable for a multitude of reasons. Let our single aim be to justify ourselves by invariable loyalty, good sense and moderation in our thoughts, words and deeds. . . . Much irritation and retaliation will be avoided if the mutual dependence of the rulers and the ruled is steadily kept in view. With the ruled it must be a postulate that the rulers err from ignorance and in spite of their efforts to avoid mistakes. By the rulers, it must be taken for granted that when subject to petition and expostulate, it is not in a spirit of disputation or cavilling, much less of disaffection and disloyalty; but only to enlighten those holding sway over them and in a peaceful and constitutional manner to have their wishes understood and their grievances made known."

I do not intend to anticipate the subjects which will be placed before you after they are duly considered by the Subjects Committee. I will however make a few general observations on the "unrest" in India. It cannot be denied that there is discontent throughout the country, in varying degrees. This is mainly due to the growing poverty of the masses owing to various causes such as the increase of population, the decline of Indian arts and industries, the abnormal rise in the prices of all the necessaries of life, and the heavy taxation. The attempts that are being made to increase the indigenous manufactures are not meeting with adequate success mostly for want of the requisite and up to-date technical skill and training. The Government technical institutions, extremely few in number and very limited in their scope, have yet to show that they are effective agencies for the improvement of our industrial status. The avenus for emigration are being closed gradually. What should be done under these circumstances to solve the problem of ever-increasing poverty, is the question put by every thinking person without eliciting an answer. The Indian mind has been traditionally trained to look to the Sovereign for redress of all temporal ills. Our ancient literature contains instances of subjects holding their King responsible for natural but premature deaths and calling upon him to restore the dead to life. It is not strange that people brought up under such ideals should look to the Government for help when they are in want and without adequate means of meeting it, and feel discontented if the anticipated help does not come to them. The inadequate response hitherto made by Government, to our demands based upon legitimate aspirations and ambitions has also contributed its quota to the stock of

PREVAILING DISCONTENT.

A more liberal policy towards, and active sympathy with, our pressing wants and aspirations, which are happily now in evidence, will I feel sure, remove it.

It is a matter for deep regret that the prevailing discontent has sometimes found expression in intemperate and unwarranted language giving rise to prosecutions for sedition, and in a few cases, led to the commission of most outrageous crimes hitherto unknown in India and universally abhorred. There is a deplorable tendency in some Anglo-Indian and English papers, and in not a few European circles, to treat the wicked deeds of an insignificantly few persons as evidence of general disloyalty to the British Government. If "disloyalty" means the desire for the subversion of British Rule, I most "emphatically" deny the existence of any disloyalty except perhaps in the minds of a few thoughtless, insane, mischievous, and anarchically inclined persons. The anarchists are causing immense injury to the cause of Indian progress by their abominable and sinful acts which necessarily induce the Government to adopt repressive measures. Such measures mean further increase in Military and Police charges and ultimately lead to additional taxation and curtailment of expenditure on schemes for the promotion of the material prosperity of India. The anarchists do not seem to realise that they are bringing the innocent portion of their countrymen who form fortunately by far the great majority of Indian population, into undeserved suspicion and even trouble, and that their mother-country now requires most undisturbed peace for its advancement in commerce and industries. It is the sincere wish of every sane Indian that outrages on humanity and good government so foreign to the spirit and traditions of the people should speedily disappear in the general interests of the country.

Turning from this sad picture, I am most happy to say that the general feeling of all classes of His Majesty's subjects throughout India towards the British Government is one of deep gratitude for the many blessings conferred on India, the most important of which are security of life and property, liberal education, medical and famine reliefs, sanitation and facilities of communication. The recent Loyal Celebration of the Royal Proclamation Day and the demonstration of loyalty to the British Raj which it evoked are strongest proofs of the existing feeling of devotion to the British Government. The Indian cry for reform is similar in character to the

CRY OF THE SUFFRAGISTS

and of the unemployed in England. In countries which have Parliamentary institutions, the Government shares with the people the odium for the existence of grievances, while in countries where people have no real voice in the administration of public affairs, the whole blame necessarily falls on the Government.

It is with the deepest regret that I refer here to the great loss the country has sustained in the deaths of Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, C.I.E., and Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Kt., C.I.E. Most of you had the privilege of personal acquaintance with Mr. Ananda Charlu, and knew him as a distinguished and zealous worker in the Congress cause. He regularly attended the sessions of the Congress, Provincial and District Conferences and almost all local public meetings; and took an active part in their deliberations. The fact that he was unanimously elected the President of the Congress held at Nagpur and that he conducted its proceedings with great success, bear the strongest testimony to the high estimation in which he was held by all parties. In the Supreme Legislative Council of India he, as the Representative of this Presidency, fearlessly defended and judiciously promoted the popular cause. What was most remarkable in him was his ready wit and humour, which removed the tinge of offensiveness from even his most severe criticisms. Although Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar did not take part in any popular movement which had for its object the redress of grievances or legislative or administrative reforms, he may be truly said to have indirectly supported the Congress cause. By his high intellectual powers, conspicuous forensic abilities, deep research in the domains of law and sturdy independence, he proved the justice of the demand made by the Congress, for increasing the share of qualified Indians in the higher grades of public service. It is a distinct concession to his extraordinary merit that the most responsible and trusted office of Advocate-General is now held by our countrymen. As the Advocate-General, as a Member of the Local Legislative Council, as a Judge of the High Court and as a Senator and Member of the Syndicate of the Madras University, he rendered signal services to his country and boldly stood for what he believed to be right and just. It will be long before the great gaps caused by the removal of these two illustrious and worthy sons of India from the scenes of their earthly labours are filled.

Under the constitution, the power of electing the President of the Congress, is, you know, vested in the Provincial Congress Committees and the Reception Committee. These bodies have unanimously elected the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, C.I.E., as the President of this Congress. His high literary and legal attainments, his eminence at the bar, his signal services as a Member of the Vicergal Legislative Council, his thorough grasp of Indian problems, his enlightened patriotism and independence, are well known to you all. The electors must be congratulated on the excellent selection they have made. As Dr. Rash Behari Ghose was the President of the Committee which framed the constitution and rules of procedure, he is eminently qualified to preside over the proceedings of this session of the Congress and guide us in the conduct of our business. I need hardly remind you that his efficiency as President depends more upon your unstinted and cordial support than upon his eminent attainments and virtues. I most earnestly entreat you to follow his guidance and respect his authority,

Dr. Ghose at Madras.

Dr. Ghose, the President-elect, with about 25 delegates, including Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Bhupendra Nath Bose and A. Chaudhri, arrived by the Calcutta mail to-day.

Dr. Ghose was received by the Chairman and members of the Congress Reception Committee at the Central Station, the platform of which was covered with red baize. He was garlanded, and after being introduced to the principal members, was driven to his residence. There was a procession of carriages with the delegates.

Bombay has sent over 100 delegates, the largest number ever sent to a Congress outside of Bombay. Every train brings fresh crowds of delegates, and it is expected that there will be 800 or 1,000 present to-morrow.

It is said that the Bengalis have abandoned pressing the boycott resolution and the session will therefore probably be a quiet one.

SHIP'S OFFICERS ATTACKED.

An Unprovoked Assault.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 28.

The Royal Mail steamer "Java," one of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's fleet of river steamers which run between Rangoon and Mandalay, had, by all accounts, an exciting time on its recent trip. At Myingyan, about 200 coolies rushed the ship armed with big bamboos, and matters looked very ugly for a time. The chief and second officers, Lieutenant Brindsmead and Cameron, R. N. R., were attacked and the latter was rather severely knocked about. He might have been very seriously injured, indeed, had it not been for the presence of mind of a soldier who was travelling by the boat, and who knocked the cooly down just as he was aiming a blow at Cameron with a ten-foot bamboo. The passengers hearing the disturbance came on to the lower deck armed with what weapons they could hastily lay hands on, but fortunately their services were not required, because when they arrived on the scene the coolies had been overpowered by the ship's lascars and others and the trouble was at an end.

The matter was reported to the police.

A LAD OVERBOARD.

Father's Bravery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 28.

When the "Java" reached Prome, Goodson, who was a passenger on board with his father, H. S. Goodson, accidentally fell into the river between the flat and the steamer. With a cry for help, the father promptly dived in after his son, and the pair being swimmers managed to keep afloat till Mr. Cameron with the aid of rope, to which he tied himself, dropped into the water and saved the lives of both.

MR. JAMES WOLSTAN YOUNG has been appointed a probationer in the enrolled list of the Finance Department.

ALL-INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

Opened at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 28.

The fifth session of the All-India Temperance Conference opened this morning in the Victoria Hall and was attended by a large body of delegates from various parts of India.

Mr. Natarjan of Bombay proposed the election of Rev. N. McNicholl of Poona to the presidentship of the Conference. In doing so he paid a high tribute to the labours of Mr. McNicholl in the cause of the Indian people.

The resolution was carried by acclamation. Rev. McNicholl having addressed the meeting, the Conference discussed and passed the following resolutions :—" That this Conference notices with grave concern the continuous increase in the consumption of intoxicants in India, and urges Government will be pleased to introduce local option as the only effective means of putting down the drink evil."

"(b) The Conference further urges extension of the powers of Advisory Committees recently established in municipal areas and the fuller recognition of the principle of non-official representation on these bodies.

"That this Conference urges the adoption of the following measures as calculated to improve the administration of the Excise Department from the point view of the welfare of the people :—

"(1) Careful watching of the working of the auction system with a view to introducing such modifications in it as may be found necessary to avoid the evils consequent on speculative bidding or ultimate adoption, or a carefully devised substitute for it which, while free from its defects, will retain its main advantages of publicity; (2) the separation of licensing from executive function; (3) the suppression of the sale of opium and other drugs upon lines similar to those now being followed in Ceylon; and (4) material reduction in the existing number of shops.

"That this Conference urges the Indian public bodies, such as religious and caste associations, social reform associations, etc., to bestow adequate and increasing attention on the social evil of the consumption of intoxicants and to take all steps which may be within their province to put it down."

"That the President do submit resolutions 10 and 11 of this Conference to the Supreme and Provincial Governments."

"That this Conference re-appoints Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., and Mr. D. D. Gilder to be general and joint general secretaries of the All-India Temperance Conference for the year 1909.

"THE SONS OF INDIA."

Mrs. Besant's Latest Effort.

LORD MINTO'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 28.

The following letter, forwarded by the Viceroy's Private Secretary to Mrs. Besant, is published :—

"The Viceroy has carefully considered the papers relating to 'Sons of India' which you left with me. I am directed to inform you that His Excellency thinks the idea sound.

"Lord Minto is in full accord with you when you say that the history of coming years must depend to some extent on the direction in which the rising generation can be steered.

"You have the best wishes of the Viceroy for the success of the society on the lines at present laid down. But what is urgently wanted is to secure some measure of permanency for principles upon which the association is based and to prevent either any modification of these principles or their being twisted to meet other and unworthy ends. I am to ask you to kindly consider this problem and to be good enough to favour me with any suggestions which may occur to you."

FRACAS AT KENDERA.

Police Attacked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

A fracas, which appears to have been of a non-political nature, occurred at Kendera, Mymensingh District, on the 24th, the police, carrying out an arrest under Section 533, being attacked by the villagers and firing in self-defence. Several villagers were slightly wounded with buckshot below the knee and a Sub-Inspector and some constables were injured. Mr. Hart, Superintendent of Police, also the Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Superintendent, are making inquiries upon the spot.

SNOW ON QUETTA HILL.

Frost Very Severe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, DECEMBER 28.

Rain has been falling continuously here since yesterday evening and the surrounding hills are thickly covered with snow.

Rain is still falling here and snow is expected hourly. During the last week the frost has been very severe here and the ice unusually thick for this time of the year.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

IV.

[BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.]

"A son gre que chacun professe
"Le culte de sa deite;
"Qu'on puisse aller meme a la messe :
"Ainsi le vent la liberte.

(Each to profess to his liking, the worship of his deity; and that one may even attend mass is what liberty wills.)

The best safeguard against all illusions and extravagances on the subject of Self-Government is a correct knowledge of the true lines followed by the political progress of humanity. Our first appearance in history begins with the germs more or less visible to our eyes, in each of its societies—of the three definite forms of Government which we name monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. Everywhere we find side by side with popular assemblies, the king as the premier personage chiefly of the Military order combining in him both judicial and priestly functions. At the dawn of history aristocracy seems to gain over monarchy, and democracy over aristocracy. This period of the political development of humanity is well-known to us, because of the souvenirs preserved of the two celebrated societies of antequity : the Athenian Republic, cradle of the arts and of philosophy, and the Roman which undertook the conquest of a notable part of the world. The latter was at first no more, nor no less than an aristocracy. But since its fall and the establishment of the Empire, there has gone forth for seventeen centuries a general movement towards monarchy. No doubt there were ephemeral resurrections of popular Governments.

THE BARBARIAN RACES.

In pouring their hordes into the heart of the Roman Empire brought to it a certain sum of clan franchise, which reintroduced by them into Europe seems bound to serve as a nursery for the politics of liberty. But the Roman cities had preserved, even in the worst days of the Empire—the patrimony intact, which they placed, after the advent of Christianity under the patronage of bishops sprung from universal suffrage. There was much more liberty therefore than we seem to believe in the beginning of the feudal era. And as to France the two first races exercised real authority only over the inhabitants of the open country. Under the Capets, the liberties of the walled towns were progressively restricted by royal authority, whilst in the north of Italy they were developed to the point of producing veritable democracies. But the Italian Communes and the feudal States with Parliaments, all fell but one alone, under the action of the growing authority and prestige of despotic and military Governments. The Roman Empire, the Italian tyrannies, the English monarchy of the Normans, French centralised royalty, the Napoleonic despotism have all been welcomed with acclamations, most of which were perfectly sincere, because they had either subdued anarchy, got rid of petty local tyrannies or had infused new vigour into national politics. In England, the popular Government sprung from the franchise of clans rose again sooner than everywhere else. Protected by insular isolation, it was able to take a viable re-birth. Thus was

THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION

opposed as a remarkable exception to the tendency of ages. But it was not only because of this remoteness from the influence, and from no other cause that democracy took no effect, and had to retrace its forward movement. Even, however, when the English kings were feared or detested, the royal function never lost its popularity. The Republic and the Protectorate did never enjoy a moment of favour with the nation. The real enthusiasm was reserved for the Restoration. Thus from the reign of Augustus Caesar to the founding of the United States it was democracy, which in so far as a form of government went declining, and would not have ceased were the Amerian federation itself not an issue of the English constitution. Democracy is to-day gratified by the same undeserved eulogies as were addressed to monarchy of yore, and although in its modern form it is the result of quite a series of facts, it is a question if it is urged on by a force as progressive as irresistible. It is necessary to examine whence the profound bow we make to democracy, whence this consideration shown to monarchy-reversed that we do? The author who has best summed up this question is,

JEREMY BENTHAM

whose authority has had a large share in the extension of the right of suffrage in America and who is the intellectual father of the radical masculine English School, dead with Grote. He had observed that the democratic type of governments were much less subject than others to what he named "Sinister influences" that is the propensity which every Government has to prefer the interests of a few to those of an entire community. This was perhaps true of his time, for during the most active period of his long career the French Revolution had stopped all progress, and what with the relaxation of every surveillance, all sorts of niggardly interests lay nestled in the English budget, like the freebooting Barons of the Dark ages—Italians and Germans—on the rocky acrie whence they could pounce on passers by. What they did was natural, thinks Bentham, for each one was bent on his own interests as he understood them, and the small portion of the community which retained the power used it to its advantage. The remedy according to him therefore was to render it to the entire community which could not abuse it. For the interests which would prevail on it would be those of all and these are the ones which ought to be the principal aim of every legislation!

TWO OBJECTIONS

may be cited against the apparently irrefutable argument. The advantage claimed for democracy is in common with monarchy in its most absolute form. It is beyond doubt that a Roman Emperor was more busy with the general interests of the numerous groups of people subject to him than ever was the aristocracy of the Roman Republic. The popularity of the great monarchs who shattered the feudal regime, proceeds from this that they administered their vassals with much more impartiality than they did their feudal lords and in our days with the vagueness and obscurity of protection accorded to the individual by what we name a nationality, a State founded on monarchical principles preserves the same advantages over local oppressions and tyrannies. Thus more than three quarters of a century of experience is unfavourable to Bentham's arguments. We know to-day that democracy in no way seeks to give preference to the interests of all, but those of a pretended electoral majority which really is almost always but a veritable minority in the country. Were Bentham living he would frankly have concurred in this. All sensible minds are more and more convinced to-day that every mechanism of human societies is based on the satisfaction of reasonable aspirations and consequently on the respect of the right of property as also on the inviolablity of contracts. We find in it the most efficacious guarantees against hasty dispossessions, on account of public utlity, without indemnity for those despoiled.

ENGINEER C. E. H. OSBOURNE succeeds Engineer Commander Bartwell on the Cruiser "Proserpine" of the East Indies Squadron.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

THE Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 19th December, give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Except for an insignificant fall in Garhwal the week was rainless. Rain is now generally, and in many districts urgently, required. Sowing of poppy, and in places of other spring crops, still continue. Standing crops are in good or fair condition but some damage from white-ants is reported and irrigation is difficult in places. Prospects are doubtful in parts of Bahraich. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Supplies and fodder are adequate. Malarial fever is still widely prevalent but has much abated. Prices are fallen in nine districts but are stationary on the whole.

PUNJAB.

There was no rain of importance during the week. Rain is now needed in several districts. Autumn crops are being harvested and their condition and expected yield are generally good to average; they are below average in Jhang. The outturn of cotton is generally below average and maize is poor in Lahore. Harvesting of toria continues in Sialkot and Lyallpur and the yield is reported good. Sowing of spring crops continues satisfactorily but is late in Amritsar and Shahpur. Spring crops are in good condition. Malarial fever is abating. Prices are high but have fallen slightly in some districts. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Gurgaon, Sialkot, Lyallpur and Jhang. The canal water supply is deficient in Rohtak.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain averaging from 23 cents in Bannu to 1 inch and 73 cents in Hazara fell throughout the Province except in Dera Ismail Khan. This rain proved most beneficial to the standing crops in the unirrigated tracts. Standing crops are generally in good condition throughout the Province. Harvesting of autumn crops is still in progress and the yield is expected to be average both on irrigated and unirrigated lands. Pressing of sugarcane and sowings of spring crops are still in progress. The water supply and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good except in two villages of the Nowshera tahsil in the Peshawar district. Malarial fever is now abating. Prices still show a slight tendency to rise. Prices:—wheat 8 7-8 to 11; gram 9 3-4 to 11 11-16; maize 10 to 17 3-4 and bajra 13 to 16 1-2 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—Spring crops where they have germinated are being watered and are doing well. Sowings also continue in many States. Cattle disease is reported in parts of Jaisalmer, Banswara, Bharatpur and the Merwara district. The fodder and water supply are sufficient. Prices have fallen to about the normal in Shahapura and slightly in Bikaner and Jaipur, as compared with the last week; in other places prices remain high.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain nil Harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion in Gwalior and Baghelkhand and is in progress elsewhere. Spring sowings have been completed in Baghelkand and Bundelkand and are in progress elsewhere. The crops have germinated in Indore but have been damaged slightly in parts of Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Cattle disease exist in parts of Indore, Baghelkand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in Bundelkand and parts of Malwa and Bhopawar; are rising in parts of Malwa and are high but stationary elsewhere. Poppy sowings have germinated in Gwalior and are in progress elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been clear and cool. Harvesting of autumn crops has almost been completed and threshing and winnowing are in full swing. Picking of cotton continues. Spring crops are doing well but a shower of rain is needed everywhere to improve prospects. In the Hatta tahsil of the Damoh district rain is wanted to prevent wheat and linseed from withering. Gram in Narsinghpur and Buldana, and linseed in Wardha are in flower. Fodder and water are sufficient. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices:—The price of wheat fell by 1-2 seer per rupee in Mandla. Gram became cheaper in Damoh and Bhandara by 2 1-2 and 1 3-8 seers respectively and dearer in Narsinghpur by 1-2 seer. Rice is selling cheaper in Saugor, Seoni, Balaghat, Drug, Raipur and Buldana by 1-2 to 1 2-8 seers per rupee and dearer by 19 seers in Bilaspur. Juar has risen in Hoshangabad by 1 1-8 seers and has fallen in Nimar and Buldana by 1 and 1 4-5 seers respectively; elsewhere prices are steady. The number of weavers on relief was 1,953.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed and threshing and winnowing continue. Standing spring crops are generally in good condition but a shower of rain would prove beneficial. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—wheat became dearer in Kawardha, Chhuikhadan and Raigarh and kodon cheaper in Chhuikhadan and Raj-Nandgaon by 1-2 to 2 seers per rupee. There were no variations elsewhere.

The Bombay reports has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 9,622, an increase of 523.

FIRE AT A JUTE MILL.

Four Lakhs Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

Four lakhs of damage, covered by insurance, is reported from a fire yesterday at the Budge Budge Jute Mills.

THE Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale were invited to lunch on Sunday last, and the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose to afternoon tea by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley at Government House, Guindy, Madras.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 31st October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 10,883, being a increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 151. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st October, 1908, were Rs. 1,98,592, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 12,543.

THE NEW REIGN IN CHINA.

As far as the outside world is in a position to judge, the reign of Emperor Hsuan Tung, whose enthronement took place yesterday, begins under the most favourable auspices. A new order has been established in China, and has gained the recognition of the Power having interests to safeguard in the Far East. No longer is this Empire called upon to give battle to the many-headed hydra of foreign aggression, which has no sooner been scotched in one direction than an angry and rapacious mouth in another quarter claims immediate attention. By a philosophy of their own creation rather than in consequence of any forceful dictum of the Chinese foreign Governments have arrived at the decision that the independence and territorial integrity of China have to be regarded as an axiom of the immediate development of the Far East. The very day that witnessed the enthronement of the infant Emperor, for whom we would wish health, long life and hapiness, found the signatures being affixed to the latest agreement embodying this significant principle. Thus China can feel free for the first time for many decades from the anxiety of threatened partition or dismemberment. She has also the satisfaction of knowing that her hold on the outlying territories of the vast Empire is stronger than at any other period. Manchuria is once more under Chinese administration, even though it still bears outward and visible signs of a former regime. In Tibet, thanks to the British expedition of 1904 and to the subsequent disinterestedness shown by the British Government, China is in a better position to enforce her wishes upon this remote territory than she has been at any time during the last century. The voluntary exile of the Dalai Lama has been turned to good account, and China will be to blame if she does not cause it to be known throughout Tibet that its spiritual head has conformed in person to the requirements of his country's position as a dependent state by acknowledging his allegiance to Peking. Where Tibet leads Mongolia follows, unless the Dalai Lama elects to use his influence to a baneful purpose, that territory too should remain amenable to the control of Peking, until the matter of its administration has been materially simplified by the introduction of one of the most civilizing factors of the present day—the railway line.

Of the more domestic section of Chinese affairs, as they present themselves to the Regent who carries on the government of the country during the minority of the young Emperor, if we have to speak less confidently, it is merely because the foreign observer is in more unfavourable position to gauge the real trend of events. Court circles in Peking are as much as ever a forbidden city, and we have to rely upon indirect indications to decide whether the party of reforms is in the ascendent of whether the powers that be are still halting between two opinions and cannot bring themselves to favour whole-heartedly either the advocates of progress or the forces of reaction. Nevertheless at a critical period in her history China has passed through a notable change in the occupancy of the Dragon Throne without experiencing any of those popular convulsions that might have been anticipated in a country claiming so little cohesion among its component parts. The maintenance of peace at this juncture is a credit to the shrewd common sense of the Chinese. As a people they are not without their aspirations—although to what extent these are consciously shared by the bulk of the nation must remain an open question—but for the time being there is nothing to dispel the belief that "Young China," whether of reasoned purpose or from lack of organization, intends to await quietly clearer indications of Peking's leanings. That it will submit to be thwarted indefinitely of its hopes is not to be expected, and the authorities have only to study contemporary history for instances of the various methods by which a nation attains a cherished object. Timely appreciation in the Capital of the growing force of public opinion even in inarticulate China will save the country both moral and economic distress. If, as we hope, this fact has already been realized in Peking, then both from within and from without the new reign has started under happy auspices.

In this connexion it is impossible to refrain from comment upon the notable exchange of views which has been effected between the United States and Japan. By those familiar with diplomatic usage it will be conceded that the form in which the understanding between the two Governments has been placed on record in no way detracts from the significance of its purpose. An "offensive and defensive alliance," as there has been an inclination in some quarters to term the agreement, has not been concluded; but a very effective guarantee of peace in the Far East has been established. A treaty or a more formal entente would require ratification at the hands of Congress, and it may well have seamed to the Washington Government inadvisable to provoke a discussion on international relations at the present moment. On the other hand, even with a duly ratified treaty, effect could not be given to Clause V. without reference to the Senate, and it will be sufficient to wait until the occasion arise, to test the temper of the American people on the subject of active co-operation with Japan for somewhat remote advantages in the Far East. But as a potent guarantee of peace the understanding has a special interest for China, who finds herself once more the object of particular attention on the part of foreign Powers. She will, however, take no exception to this aspect, although, if it be not lost on her altogether, it must serve to stimulate her to more intelligent effort to obtain her emancipation from this international tutelage. The reiteration by Japan of her resolve to claim no special privileges on Chinese soil by reason of her geographical proximity or past achievements on China's behalf places a powerful weapon in the hands of Chinese diplomacy, which should now be saved from the mistakes that in the past have frequently caused her to prejudice a good case. A change in Japan's attitude towards China has already manifested itself under the tactful regime inaugurated by Marquis Katsura, and persistent but friendly representations should ultimately solve the many problems that are now exercising the two Governments. The agreement with the United States will tend to confirm the belief that the wisdom of standing well with all Powers is receiving more attention in Japan than formerly; and the moment is opportune for China to urge the necessity of bringing the conduct of individual Japanese, who are ever ranging farther a field, into line with the enlightened policy of the Government. —"N. C. Herald."

THE Yuvaraj of Mysore, accompanied by a large retinue, left Madras yesterday by special train, on a visit to Japan via Colombo.

A CABLE has reached Calcutta announcing the arrival of Sir Andrew Fraser at Marseilles

THE death at the Madras General Hospital, on the 27th instant, of Professor R. Pische, of Berlin, is reported.

BY THE WAY.

THE POLISHING (OFF) OF DUNDEE.

Without any desire to intrude where we are not wanted, we confess we should have liked to be present at the meeting of Mrs. Karrie Nation and the Lord Provost of Dundee. Fortunately, what passed at this meeting has been recorded. One needs but to imagine the worthy magistrate, his face solemn but a twinkle in his eye, confronted with the vigorous saloon-smasher, the shade of her hatchet depending, as it were, by a single hair over the two heads, and a portentous interview is as complete—or almost as complete—as one could wish. Mrs. Nation called the Lord Provost's attention to the deplorable fact that Dundee was over-rich in public-houses. (She did not use the description "public-houses," but we spare our readers her more robust diction.) The Lord Provost replied that the law recognised public-houses, and, as for him, he must e'en let them be. Mrs. Nation enquired whether the Lord Provost ever knew of a good thing coming out of a public-house. The Lord Provost replied that he would hear all she had to say before replying. Mrs. Nation quoted Blackstone on the duties of magistrates. The Lord Provost preferred not to go into an academic discussion on an abstract question. With reference to a citation of Solomon, he demurred that he was no "higher critic." Finally, Mrs. Nation left with a sensation of triumph. The Lord Provost's feelings are not reported. We may be presumptuous, but we fancy we can appreciate them.

DR. CLIFFORD AND FREEDOM.

With regard to the Education compromise (when it seemed to be a compromise indeed) we felt satisfaction except on one point. That concerned Dr. Clifford, whose occupation appeared to be gone with the promised removal of incentive to rebellion. The pity we felt was thrown away. Dr. Clifford has found another cause whereon to exercise his power of passive resistance. This cause is the "tyranny" of the House of Lords. Dr. Clifford proposes to take another short way with the House of Lords. His scheme is the formation of a solemn league and covenant of 100,000 taxpayers not to pay any income-tax after March 1909 until the House of Lords capitulates. "We are merely slaves," he declares, calling for 100,000 men to rise, throw off their chains, and be free. In a kind of a sort of way we have no doubt passive or even active resistance to the income-tax would be highly popular; in the same sort of way as resistance to duty and the getting of one's bread by honest work would be highly popular. But there are other considerations in each case which forbid, so that the non-payment of taxes will remain but a beautiful dream. It must strike even the most adept passive resister that, supposing the Lords are the tyrants of the country, domestic masters of this kind are better than foreign masters of any kind. When we begin with one voice—or a hundred-thousand throated voice—to sing "Britons never shall be slaves," meaning never shall pay necessary dues, then it will be time for us to put on our best servile behaviour to the foreign conqueror. We wonder if Dr. Clifford thinks of these things.

BULOW ON EUROPE.

Prince Bulow's speech on international affairs—a comprehensive and important speech—is satisfactory as far as it goes. But as it was also a highly politic speech, there will be a general feeling that it does not go very far. Let us pick the crumbs of comfort from it. Prince Bulow repudiates the notion, which has somehow got abroad, that Germany has little or no sympathy with the aspirations of the Young Turks. On the contrary, Germany believes in the reform movement. How could she do otherwise when many of its leaders are officers who owe the best part of their training to her? They in their turn evidently believe in Germany and the German army: they have even paid calls on Prince Bulow, and he respects them. That Turkey should grow strong in her own virtues is the devout aspiration of Germany. To that end Germany will take only a subordinate part in the reconstruction of the Near East, and will honourably follow her ally Austria-Hungary as far as possible. There are things here which the plain man may find a little difficulty in reconciling, but he is now engaged, let us remind him, in looking for crumbs of comfort, not for indigestible morsels. With regard to Italy—well, the quarrel between her and Austria can be arranged, as previous quarrels have been arranged. Let us hope Italy will take this most consoling, and probably correct, view of a strained situation.

DEAR ALLIES.

The debate in the Italian Chamber, which attained an unusually high level and elicited unusually warm expressions of feeling, accurately reflects the excitement in Italy over Austria's advance in the Balkan peninsula. The fight between Italian and German students in Vienna University, in which the Italians, it must be confessed, were the principal offenders, has been made the ostensible ground for anti-Austrian demonstrations throughout the length and breadth of the Latin State, but the real underlying cause was anger at the step taken by her titular "ally" and historic enemy. "The only State that threatens us with war is our ally," declared the ex-Premier Signor Fortis, amid a thunder of applause. To understand Italian sentiment on the subject of Austria's annexations on the other side of the Adriatic, it must be remembered that Italy has historical claims, if so they may be called, to the eastern littoral of the Adriatic. Venice once held Ragusa and other ports on the Dalmatian coast and a line of Neapolitan princes possessed Durazzo, in Albania. South Italy and Sicily are full of Albanians, who fled there from the Turkish conquest. Signor Crispi, the greatest of Italian statesmen, was one of these Albanians. Last but not least Queen Elena is a Montenegrin. Clashing with these ambitions of Italy comes in the influence of Austria. The Treaty of Berlin gave her the fortress of Spizza, which the Italian Foreign Minister has just declared should be surrendered. She claims a protectorate of Albanian Christians. Her priests teach Albanian boys to repeat "God Save the Austrian Kingdom and our Emperor." On the top of it all comes the annexation of Bosnia, which greatly improves the chances of the formation of a great Slav State on the Adriatic ideal all Slavs look forward to and all Italians hate. Small wonder then that Italy grows restive at seeing her dearest ambitions so endangered and that by her own ally whose schemes she is expected to second.

TORCHES ON THE STAGE.

Since the death of Mlle. la Papintada while dancing at the Apollo Theatre, Dusseldorf, there has not happened a more tragic event in front of the curtain or behind it than the accident by which Mlle. Fiala lost her life at Bale. History can tell of similar tragedies where courtiers and princes masquerading in inflammable attire have died a miserable death owing to the incautious handling of a torch or an inquisitive spectator. The lesson should not be lost upon incautious spirits who do some masquerading for their own or other people's amusement, generally the latter at the approaching festive season. An evening begun with the rollicking fun and joy of an introduction of Father Christmas, well padded from head to foot in cotton wool, which is one of the most inflammable of all substances, sometimes ends in a frantic casting aside of the Nessus shirt, when a candle on the Christmas tree has been approached too closely. It is also never de trop to address a warning to the reckless people who light a cigarette on the top of a bus and throw away the match without seeing whether it is still burning or whether it falls on the dress of a passing lady. Not once or twice only have ladies suffered from such criminal negligence.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COIFFURE ORNAMENTS.

Electicism in millinery is just now the most salient feature in the salons of the modiste, writes our Paris lady correspondent, and, in the frenzied search for individuality, everything is fish which comes to her net and grist to her mill. The latest addition to the many curious models she has been launching on a confiding world is a huge "Nelson" hat of white fur—whether of snow white ermine or the humbler little marauder of clover-field and vegetable patch, to wit Brer Rabbit, it would be hard to tell—and round which a snake of massed black sequins on a thick padded surface winds its way with its tail disappearing under the brim, and its head, with gleaming ruby eyes, brought over to the left side of the hat. This padded snake is, in fact, a revival in the realm of dresses and hats which will appear on almost every item of the fashionable woman's toilette. A couple of coiled vipers with heads lifted and fangs ready to strike, which are worked out in dull gold literally encrusted with mock emeralds, are used to clasp the sides of the new fur cloaks, while a coiled and twisted snake not infrequently takes the place of the ornamental buttons or Turk's head knot of plaited cord which holds in place the folds of the tunic. In the multifarious schemes, too, for coiffure ornaments the snake has an honoured place.

THE NEW TRIPLE FILLETS.

In the case of the somewhat eccentric triple fillets which are introduced nowadays in black jet fitting right down over the head to the ears, instead of converging towards the knot at the back they not infrequently terminate in a snake wound round and round to simulate miniature breastplates formed of mingled jet and diamonds. Coral which represents the latest love of the Frenchwoman is besides employed in their construction with capital effect and proves very becoming to the brunette a coral snake, catching four or five soft poufs of white marabout tipped with gold or powdered with diamond dust, being looked upon with great favour by those who are responsible for such dainty trifles. In this connection too it is noticeable that many women are allying to the beautiful gowns of purple satin with bronze tunics which have been evolved this winter somewhat Bacchanalian chaplets of vine leaves with great clusters of purple grapes covered with soft bloom falling over the hair almost to the neck behind.

TURN-OVER COLLARS OF VANDYKED LACE.

A new method of trimming the tailor-made which outlines the figure faithfully at the back is acquiring great favour with tailors and dressmakers alike. At the line where the lower edge of the yoke would be, if yoke there was, appear two straps of the cloth mitred to a point above, which are about four centimetres in width, and run straight down the whole length of the gown, growing wider as they descend till they end by almost covering the back. For indoor wear the high collar and Elizabethan ruff are declining more and more in favour, the gown being opened back and front at the throat in the tiniest point, which is filled in with a tucker of gauffered Valenciennes lace, which softens the effect against the skin. For a young woman or girl this expedient is very pretty and becoming, the tucker being not infrequently substituted by little points of vandyked lace in the soft creamy tint which is easily produced by artificial means to give the effect of antiquity, and which are folded over the neck of the gown. To wear over such dresses as these for outdoor use tailors are constructing "overcoats" of cotele velvet or corduroy, made in the same uncompromisingly useful shape as the heavy coats of tweed or fur of the motor description. These provide very adequate protection, no matter how thin the gown may be, and are usually surmounted with an enormous fur collar or a high Napoleonic example elaborately embroidered. Another very elegant indoor gown made last week had an original arrangement of the front breadth, which formed a species of tablier, ending in a silk fringe. The gown was designed in cachemire-de-soie, apparently without seams, and was brought up over the bust, where it was slightly draped and carried over the shoulders with bands of soutache. This left the sides of the corsage bare, revealing the under blouse of clear black net, mounted over white silk, which also formed the decolletage and sleeves, and entirely obviated the danger of a heavy or sombre effect being produced.

COMING VOGUE FOR BLACK AND WHITE.

There are signs and portents on the modistic horizon which point to the fact that the magpie alliance of black and white is coming back into favour, and after Christmas we shall see endless varieties of this theme, to which the Paris couturiere applies her inevitable term discret. As a matter of fact, black and white in double harness has been somewhat under a cloud of late with not a few women, who are of opinion that the alliance is dowdy, and difficult for the majority to wear. Under the master touch of a great couturiere, however, black and white can be made equal to any colour conjunction devised, and some schemes are being evolved in dead white chiffon and net, with jet trimming and panels, which are more than likely to upset many of the less flattering theories on this alliance.

SCARVES OF CHERRY COLOURED TULLE.

At the moment however, the most talked of material, and one which is showing endless variety, is Ottoman silk. Like cloth or serge, this silk is made in different weights, for the tailor, the dressmaker, and the modiste, who are all using it in endless quantities, and in every possible tone of colour. Some of the newest examples are shot with two shades and are specially in request for evening cloaks, the effect of rich purple and green, brown and green, and grey and rose when used in conjunction being very beautiful especially when set off by some costly fur or embroidery. As an adjunct of the evening toilette, the scarf is nowadays indispensable, and every week it might be said to increase in dimensions, and demand more trimming and embroidery, and greater originality of design. With a white satin frock a great fancy is shown for brilliant cherry coloured scarves of tulle or crepe, the former being the most popular, on account of the softness and allure it gives to the gown when spread over some bright shimmery fabric.

MR. W. J. BRYAN, the defeated Democratic candidate for the United States Presidency, had an exciting adventure on the 28th November, while hunting in Mexico. He shot a bear, and thinking the animal was dead approached it. The bear, however, revived and attacked Mr. Bryan, and tore his hunting coat to shreds. The rest of the party then fired and killed the bear.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, one of the pioneers of the New Physics, gives an interesting account in "Nature" of some experiments on radium. These experiments suggest that the activity of this wonderful element may last only a limited time. It has been generally assumed that the radium emanations would go on indefinitely until the element was completely decomposed and changed into helium, &c. The life period of radium has been reckoned to be some two thousand years. One of the effects of the radium emanations is to decompose water into its elements, oxygen and hydrogen, and Sir William Ramsay's experiments suggest that this form of its activity may cease in less than a year.

THE EXPERIMENTS.

A solution of radium bromide in water was made and every week the products of decomposition were pumped off and measured. From February to November 11 the mixed gases, oxygen and hydrogen, measured 30 cubic centimetres. The hydrogen was always slightly in excess of the amount required to form water. On November 18, 25, and 30, however, the amounts were respectively 13, 15, and 0·5 cubic centimetres, always with a slight excess of hydrogen. This suggests that the radium bromide had ceased to decompose water. In other words, one form of radio-activity had ceased. It would be interesting to know, as Sir William Ramsay points out, whether other manifestations of energy, say the evolution of heat, are similarly affected by time.

"ION," A NEW SCIENCE JOURNAL.

The interest in the new physics and the progress that has been made in their development are illustrated by the appearance of a new scientific periodical, "Ion." The title is happily chosen, for the study of the ion has contributed largely to the evolutions of the new views of matter. The word "ion," literally a "goer," was used by Faraday in describing electrolysis, or the breaking up of a chemical compound by electricity. The nature of ions is illustrated by what happens when water is decomposed by passing an electric current through it.

ATOMS MOVED BY ELECTRICITY.

The oxygen appears at the positive pole, where the electric current enters the liquid, and the hydrogen at the negative pole where the current leaves the liquid. This is explained by supposing that each oxygen atom carries a negative charge of electricity, and is therefore attracted to the positive pole, while each hydrogen atom carries a positive charge, and is therefore attracted to the negative pole. The atom charged with electricity is called an ion because it goes through the liquid to its proper pole. Speaking generally, an ion is an atom, molecule, or particle charged with electricity, and so rendered active. Ions play an important part in modern chemistry and physics.

FISHING WITH CORMORANTS.

One of the most picturesque methods of fishing is the employment of the cormorant as practised in Japan. Mr. Collingwood Ingram gives an interesting account in the "Field" of cormorant fishing as carried out on the river Nagara, near Gifu. The fish chiefly caught is known as the "ai," and is highly prized for the table. It belongs to the Salmonidae, and like the salmon is migratory, running up from the sea in May. In this month the cormorant fishing begins and continues till October. The sport takes place by night, and always attracts a number of sight-seers, the Mikado himself witnessing it once every year.

HOW THE CORMORANTS WORK.

The fishermen drift down the river in boats, each boat carrying in front of it a great iron basket of fire. Each bird has a collar round its neck to prevent it swallowing the fish and is held by a leash. One fisherman may thus hold a team of twelve birds. The fish are attracted by the lights, and the cormorants, diving rapidly about in all directions, are not long in filling their pouches. When replete they float idly on the surface, and are then hauled in by the fishermen, and made to disgorge.

GEO-PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

The importance of physics in the elucidation of geological problems is illustrated by the recent establishment of a geo-physical laboratory at the Carnegie Institution, Washington. The chief work being carried out there at present is the study of rocks and their formation. This involves the artificial reproduction of their constituent minerals, which is accomplished by heating the ingredients, enclosed in strong steel bombs, in electric furnaces. By means of the Nernst arc and with an Iridium crucible it has been found possible to attain a temperature of 1,800° C. The part played by water and carbon dioxide in the making of rock is being studied by enclosing these, under pressure, with the minerals in the bombs. The conductivity of rocks for heat, a factor of prime importance in questions relating to the age of the earth, is also being investigated.

AN AUTOMOBILE HOE.

An automobile hoe, or cultivator, represents a recent application of automobilism to light agricultural machinery. The new implement, which is designed especially for the cultivation of beets and other crops planted in rows, has six blades and is driven by an explosion motor, by means of gearing. The chassis, constructed of steel angle bars, is pointed in front and rests on four wheels of which the front pair serves for steering and the hind pair for driving. In the front of the machine is a two-cylinder, four cycle motor of 10 or 12 horse-power, which may be adapted to burn either carbureted alcohol or gasoline by an easily effected change in the carbureter. The feed and escape valves may be controlled by hand, and the ignition is furnished by accumulators, an induction coil and electric bougies. The bearings are continuously lubricated by a mechanical device. The cylinders are cooled by water, which is continuously pumped through a radiator of the wing type. On the axis of the flywheel and almost surrounded by its rim is a conical friction clutch, so constructed as to exert no lateral pressure on the collars. This clutch is connected by an elastic sleeve with the speed changing box, which contains two trains of gearing, one for forward, the other for backward motion, the latter effecting a reduction of speed in the ratio of 1 to 3. The differential is controlled by an endless screw. The maximum speed of the machine is about 2 feet per second or a mile and a quarter per hour. Because of the reduction mentioned above the speed backward cannot exceed 8 inches per second. The driver sits in the centre of the machine and steers by means of a Galle chain connected with the front pair of wheels. But the apparatus is so arranged that the position of the operator may be varied to suit the requirements of the work. In some cases he walks behind the machine, where he can watch the hoes and regulate the speed accordingly. On reaching the end of the row the machine turns on one of its driving wheels as on a pivot and that wheel returns along the track made by it in coming. This manœuver, is easily effected by means of the differential.

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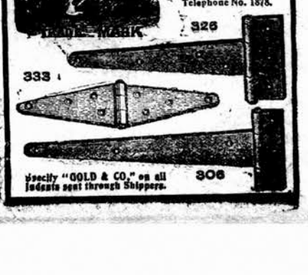

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [28TH DECEMBER, 1903

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is down by Rs. 80,00,000, and the rate of interest at 6 per cent. is maintained.

Exchange :—

The rates that prevailed during the day were for T. T. 1s. 3 15-16d., Demand 1s. 3 31-32d., and credits 3 months' sight 1s. 4 1-8d. No transactions were reported, but Banks were buyers of Credits at 1s. 4 5-32d. The market was, however, firm at the rates quoted. Far Eastern rates are as given below.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 15-16 d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	159
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	137
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	167

Government Paper :—

The market opened and closed, without any changes, at 94-12 for both cash and settlement (5th proximo), the rate for the 2nd settlement being 94-14, at which some business was reported. The Calcutta quotations are given at 94-13 for Ready and 94-15 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	...	Rs.	94-12
1st Settlement	...	—	...	„	94-12
2nd Settlement	...	...	...	„	94-14

Bullion :—

No advices were received from London as the market was closed on Saturday. The local market opened at 57-11 ex duty for January Settlement and advanced to 58, with buyers, the rate for the February settlement being four annas higher. Bar gold remains unchanged as under.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	58	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

During the Holidays a fair amount of business is reported as having been done in the bazaar, and rates gradually improved. On opening this morning prices were Rs. 2 to Rs.3 higher than our closing quotations of Thursday last, good Broach being quoted Rs. 220 1-2. During the day rates were rather easier and closing quotations are as under. There was not very much doing for forward delivery.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand from exporters to complete this month's shipments. Mills are also in the market.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	225	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	219 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptí ...	205	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola ...	191	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	191	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	179	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	175	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	178-9	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	178-9	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	169	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	6,000	bales.
Total Imports	45,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4-74	4-74	4-73	4-73
	+02		
Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4-71	4-74	4-75	4-74	4-67
+02				
	+02			

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Bitolisi on the evening of the 23rd instant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet for ready and steady for forward delivery.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 0 0	B. T.
April-May	„ 7 12 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	...Rs. 8 0 0	B. T.
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May	... „ 7 11 6	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Prices are very steady, but there is not much demand.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 45 8 0	
Mimbara	„ 46 8 0	
Black Kutni	„ 42 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs. 9 5 0	B. T.
April-May	Rs. 9 5 0	R. T.
Tone—Steady.		

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 9 8 0	
Tone—Steady.		

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs. 25 0 0	
Tone—Quiet.		

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs. 6 9 0	B. T.
Tone—Quiet.		

Groundnuts—

Jan-Feb.	Rs. 41 0 0	
Tone—Steady.		

Wheat :

White Delhi, April-May	...	Rs. 5 6 3	R. T.
White Pissi 85 p.c. ...	...	Rs. 5 14 2	R. T.
Tone—Steady.			

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	198
India ...	71 3-4
Indian Specie Bank	57 1-4

Mills :—

David	447 1-2
Kohinoor	820
Manockji Petit	3,325

Presses :—

New Mofussil	647 1-2

Miscellaneous :—

The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. Ordinary	130
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Pref. ...	154
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	342 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,120

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Tapti Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m yesterday :—

Cotton	16,587	bales.
Wheat	2,535	owts.
Linseed	1,346	„
Rapeseed	126	„
Gingellyseed	20,922	„
Poppyseed	694	„
Groundnuts	1,707	„
Castorseed	4,328	„
Rice	2,022	„
Myrabollams	8,717	„
Cottonseed	55,570	„
Mowraseed	697	„
Gram	3,928	„
Jowar	824	„
Maize	74	„

Latest quotations received on 24th December from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons ...	99¼
Eries ...	43⅝
Unions ...	136½
Southern Pref. (American) ...	61¼
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	181
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref ...	50⅛
South Eastern (Defd) ...	32½
Burma Railway ...	108
Nizam's State Railway ...	110
South Indian Railway (1910) ...	104
Southern Punjab Railway ...	125
Brighton A (Bertkas) ...	86¼
Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...	44⅜
Great Western (Ord.) ...	123
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	214¼
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	4
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ...	8⅛
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	2¼
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ...	10½
British Electric Traction Preference ...	3⅜
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ...	4⅛
Calcutta Electric Supply ...	6
Calcutta Trams ...	4½
Shell Transport (Ordy.) ...	£2-7-3
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	94⅜
Chartered of S. Africa ...	18s. 4d.
Consolidated Goldfields ...	4⅜
East Rands ...	4¼
Rand Mines ...	7¼
Tanganyikas ...	3⅛
Mysore Gold ...	4⅜
Champion Reefs ...	6s.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing) ...	2s. 9d.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	6s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's) ...	1⅛
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	2
Nundydroog ...	2⅜
Anaconda Copper ...	10
Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ...	73⅜
Johannesburg Consolidated ...	3s. 9d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ...	8⅛
Orova Brownhill ...	18s. 9d.
Withwatersrand Deep ...	4⅞
New Kleinfontein ...	2⅝
Great Boulder Proprietary ...	28s. 9d.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 19th Dec. 1908, as compared with the statement of 23rd Dec. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 19. Rs.	Dec. 12. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	31,41,715	38,11,462
Public Deposits at Branches ...	83,03,990	89,31,006
Other Deposits ...	8,41,52,931	7,71,44,824
Post Bills ...	16,142	16,542
Sundries ...	24,82,373	25,43,712
Rs....	11,50,55,489	10,87,86,084
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,24,85,587	1,23,86,639
Other authorised Securities.	25,59,247	25,59 217
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	168,83,137	1,80,37,509
Loans do. do.	2,20,63,015	2,33,47,056
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,59,14,942	1,69,22,145
Dead Stock ...	3,16,191	3,16,192
Stamps ...	6,406	6,411
Bullion ...	1,68,212	1,67,669
Balances with other Banks.	9,85,585	10,48,309
Sundries ...	3,16,490	3,56,547
Cash ...	4,21,76,677	3,35,88,000
	11,50,55,489	10,87,86,084

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 28th December 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Via	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	28	12	20 p.m.	1	11
Suez	28	2	20 p.m.	0	55

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

Offices on land lines Haiti (West Indies) reopened for International Traffic (23-12-08.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (25-12-08.)

THE Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" (Dec 5) writes :—"I hear it stated in authoritative quarters that an early dissolution of Parliament is being actively discussed in the Cabinet. Several influential members are said to favour the idea of a general election in January next. "They argue that by such tactics they would retain the support of that section of their Non-conformist supporters who, if the Education controversy had been got out of the way would otherwise have left them owing to the Socialistic tendencies of their legislation. Moreover it is now certain that the financial outlook will be very gloomy, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have great difficulty in finding the millions he will require. The cost of Old-Age Pensions is proving much greater than was estimated. Lastly, a January election would be fought on a new register, and Radicals always contend that this is to their benefit."

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c	1,490
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 „	72
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,530
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 „	68½
	O. 50	50	1¼ „	19
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 „	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld ...	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	595

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100			303
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20		c-o	14
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6		40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10		129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100			101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		9,300
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	625	82½	xd	2,325
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd	14
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.		13½
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	Nil.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		92½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6		315½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6		267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd	395
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	16		137
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17		12
Indian Guaranteed Surety ship ...	100	10	1¼		2
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10		195
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	yr. 14	xd.	211
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co...	100	100	10		130
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	2		25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	50	p.c. 18½		190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...		27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10		55
Port Canning Co...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		495
Shivajpur ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 26		2½
Syndicate...	B. 10	10	Nil.		17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company ...	100	100	8		80
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	nom	20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75	£ 15	...	dir.	7
	D. 30	60	...		
	P. 150	40	24s		78
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd	33
Trenchers and Co...	500	500	yr. 40		625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		505
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		157½
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50		400
Bear Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	0¼		615
Bombay United...	250	250	20		505
Century ...	100	100	50		342
Central India...	500	500	85		1,870
China ...	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	90		575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,120
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught ...	500	300	25		250
Cowas ...	1,000	1,000	40		780
Crescent ...	100	100	5		113½
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50		1,090
David ...	250	250	20		437½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		600
Empress ...	500	500	25		350
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	...		270
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75		1,080
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20		545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25		475
Hyderabad ...	1,000	500	80		1,600
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15		180
Indian Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	35		640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75		1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25		315
Jamsheed Manufg ...	250	250	10		193
Jowraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 35		390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75		990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		800
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25		830
Leopold ...	100	100	3		60
Laxmidas ...	1,000	1,000	40		400
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80		1,520
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125		3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150		3,325
Morarji Gocouldas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3,135
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	5	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	25	200	Nil.		217½
New City of Bombay	100	500	20	xd	745
Phœnix ...	100	100	5		110
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20		645
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20		900
Rehman ...	500	500	p.c. 6		500
Rijon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50		810
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		1,040
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40		600
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd	1,525
S. Mahmitt ...	250	250	20		210
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50		1,475
Sun ...	250	250	25		170
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	xd	1,350
Textile ...	500	500	30	xd	1,500
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India ...	1,000	1,000	2		520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar ...	750	750	225	4,600
Albert ...	1,100	1,100	45	900
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	107½
Broul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Bronch City ...	200	200	14	175
Fort ...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabha jaity	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan ...	250	250	20	120
Hingoli ...	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	14	130
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	70
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,090
New Mofussil ...	400	400	50	xd 647½
New Berar ...	500	500	40	497½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab ...	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press ...	200	200	35	450
Surat City ...	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart C. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	560
Wadhwan ...	150	50	10	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6	p. c.	530
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5	„	150
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	6	„	422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5	„	xd 100

LATEST DATE

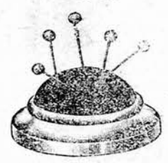
FOR POSTING X'MAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS

TO FRIENDS AT HOME

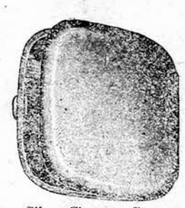
For the New Year 11th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 12th Dec.

FREE WE PACK, INSURE & PAY POSTAGE ON ALL GOODS PURCHASED FROM FROM 1st TO 31st DEC. FREE

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.



Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.



Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

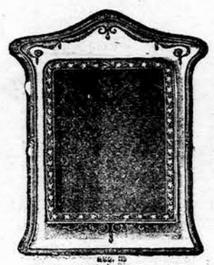
Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

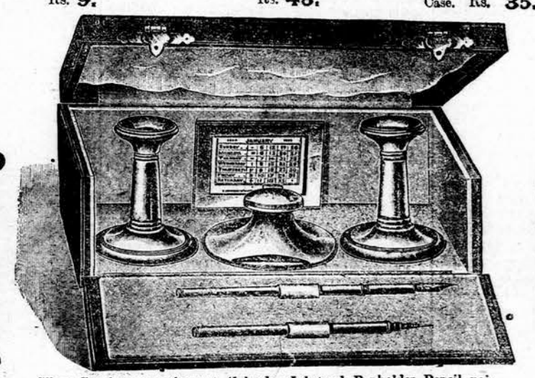
Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.



Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
„ C.D.V. „ 5.



Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

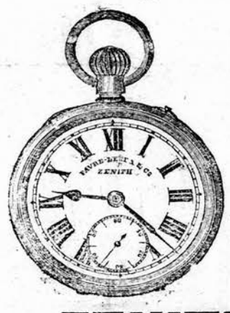
Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.



MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
Nickel..... „ 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

FAVRE FEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 225 Rs.

Some Users:
H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines.
&c., &c.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma.* A. DE'SOUZA & CO. *P. O. Box 244,* BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835

Steinway Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Knake Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Brinsmead Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Erard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Collard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Bechstein Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Allison Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Schiedmayer Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they can be administered on the first sign of any irregularity of the System & simply does the trick. Those who use them recommend them to their friends. FOURTEEN STRONG. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 8/- from Depot, 4, Great Portland Street, London, W.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLER'S STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery"

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

MAKERS: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES Bombay
„ PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

CURE THE WORST COUGH

SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO., BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions in Capsules.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

Mead Coventry Flyers

at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Cranks Inverted Rims, Brakes and latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogues and Special Offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 333 LIVERPOOL.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DEROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DEROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS @ 1/1½ & 2/9 PER POT.
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD. BRIDPORT.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEYNON & CO., 59, Esplanade Rd. Bombay

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

JHANSI.

DECEMBER, 20.—Though we were deserted by many of the men away on the Brigade staff ride last week, yet there was quite a considerable amount going on. First and foremost we had a visit from Tom Liddiard's Bijou Troubadours, a wonderfully clever little lot of artistes, numbering some forty in all. Even those who are somewhat prejudiced against children performing on the stage had to admit the genius of the performers. On other nights in the same week there was boxing at the Wiltshire Gymnasium, and the Hans Drewitt Company at their Regimental Theatre. This week we had a most excellent subscription dance at the Club which went with a swing from start to finish. The Jats band were in attendance. On Thursday there was a variety entertainment at the R. F. A. Theatre arranged by Mrs. Thornhill. Mrs. Ross played the violin as sweetly as ever. Colonel McLeod's fine voice was heard to advantage in two songs, while the comic element was well rendered in a duet by Messrs. Thornhill and Ward, R. F. A., and the ever amusing Gunner Ritchie. At the end was a very amusing little play called "Home for the Holidays." In this Mrs. Dudley made a most promising "debut" of the Jhansi stage, where she showed herself quite at home. Mrs. Thornhill took the other part, and the piece went very well indeed.

In the world of sport there was an attempt to get up a Handicap Polo Tournament this month but it fell through owing to lack of entries. The Bechtler Cup begins on the 4th January. There are, I hear, several outside entries, and as we are promised two day's Gymkhana Racing it ought to be a successful week. The tennis tournament is in full swing. In the Ladies' Doubles which have to be finished by the 2nd January, that very strong pair, Mrs. Laing and Mrs. Parker, have to meet Mrs. Black and Mr. Cuming in the final. The former had a great game in the semi-final with Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. Roche, the first set being 8—6. The Men's Singles progress slowly and a truce has been called till after the Christmas holidays. So far as one can judge the issue seems to lie between Major Lane, 30th Lancers and Major Black, 12th Pioneers. There are a lot of entries for the Mixed Doubles but these do not finish till the 6th February.

Congratulations to our latest Benedict, Captain Cunningham of the 12th Pioneers, who was married at Mhow last week. The 12th Pioneers expect to go to Kirkee in February. They will be much missed, especially on the polo field.

Captain Casson, 27th Light Cavalry, has been appointed S. S. O., vice Captain Thorpe of the Bedfords, the latter having rejoined his Regiment at Aden en route to England.

Colonel Kirkwood has returned from sick leave looking very fit. We hope his arm is all right again. It will be remembered he broke it in a nasty polo accident last spring.

Everyone is now off into camp or elsewhere for Christmas, and Jhansi will be very empty, and we who remain will find the closing days of the old year very peaceful if not worse.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 22nd Dec.—Mr. Robinson has joined the local branch of the Bank of Madras as Accountant. I understand that the Bank intends to extend its operations to the Salem District.

The following are the results of the Final Examination held on the 14th instant for the last batch of students trained in the Provincial Forest Training School for Deputy Rangers and Foresters, Coimbatore. The School has been abolished. I understand that the Department is now contemplating the inauguration of a school for the training in Subordinate Forest Guards and other inferior Servants. The place where the school is to be held is not yet settled.

First Class.—V. Krishnamacharry (Cuddappah), Krishnaswamy Pillay (Tanjore), Ramanatha Iyer (North Coimbatore), Sidhan (North Arcot) and Ananthava Iyer (Travancore State).

Second Class.—Raghava Rao (Kristna), Muthukrishna Naidu (Nilgiris), Kalappa (Coorg), Jesudasan (Madura), Sabhagnanam Pillay (Tinnevelly), and Verghese (Travancore State).

Attendance Certificates.—Velu Pillay (Travancore State), Maboo Khan (Kistna), Rangaswamy Iyengar (Salem), and Dawson (Kurnool).

The Third Annual Report of the Coimbatore Urban Bank and Stores, together with the Auditor's Report and the Registrar's remarks, has been published.

The number of members rose from 245 to 285; the paid up share capital was Rs. 1,125 and the reserve liability Rs. 5,700. During the year Rs. 13,383 were received as deposits, and excluding those paid off during the year Rs. 9,789 were held on deposit at the end of the year. The system of granting loans to members at low rates of interest is no doubt highly appreciated by the poorer classes. During the year 104 loans were made of the total value of Rs. 4,145; of these 93 loans were for sums not exceeding Rs. 50. Most of the loans was for the purchase of provisions by the poorer members, who were thus kept away from the professional money-lender. The loans were granted for periods not exceeding one year; and under the special sanction of the Registrar Rs. 1,500 had been advanced on house-property.

The transactions under the Stores Branch were very encouraging. The sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 36,902-13-10. A gross profit of Rs. 2,169-1-2 was derived from the Stores Branch, and the net profit after deducting the establishment and other charges was Rs. 597. The profit derived from the general branch was Rs. 83, and the total profit of Rs. 680 was available for distribution among the members. There were five general meetings of members and 23 committee meetings; and the accounts of the Society were kept in a neat and a business-like manner.

The following remarks of Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, the Registrar, deserve special mention:—

"The Stores are doing excellent work, and I trust will do more. The Managing Committee is an exceptionally able and public-spirited body, working without remuneration at great sacrifice of time and convenience and the President and others deserve to be congratulated on the continued good condition of the Society. Special credit is also due to the energetic Secretary, Mr. K. R. Subbaroyar, and if every Society had a Secretary of his stamp, co-operation in the Presidency would advance by leaps and bounds."

COCANADA.

Cocanada, 18th Dec.—The closing exercises of the Tinpany Memorial High School were held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th, 16th and 17th instant, and were a complete success. A pianoforte recital was held on Tuesday evening in the spacious verandah of the school which was crowded with a large audience of the European and Eurasian residents of the town. Those who have attended these recitals could not but be struck with the marked improvement in the pupils' playing. The selections which were particularly difficult were executed not only accurately but with expression and taste. Special mention should be made of Iris Stiffle, the winner of the year's prize in music, who, among other things, gave an almost perfect rendering of Tschaikowsky's "Vasle Caprice," and also of Margaret Gahan, Aileen Dessa, and May D'Prazer.

The Rev. S. D. and Mrs. Bawden, of Ongole, were present, and their duet and the solo which each played were enthusiastically encored, and added very much to the evening's entertainment.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual Sports and tea were held. The ample grounds in front of the school were gaily decorated with flags, and the course was marked out with small flags. The grounds were thronged with people and Quinlivan's Band supplied the music. All the races and games were well contested; and they ended in a tug-of-war between the boys and girls of the school in which the latter came off victors.

On Thursday night a Concert was held and the prizes were distributed. The Timpany School has become famous for the excellence of its closing concerts, and that of this year proved no exception. It opened with a chorus sung by the girls of the school, and this was followed by a pianofarte trio played by Iris Stiffle, May D'Prazer and Margaret Gahan. An exercise by the infant class, "The Old Woman who lived in a Shoe," was enthusiastically applauded and was repeated. Mrs. Bawden's solo, "Thou Brilliant Bird," was encored, as was also a duet by Mr. and Mrs. Bawden. The Sash Drill, while perhaps not up to the unusual excellence of the drills of former years, was nevertheless very pretty and well executed, and Miss Soggee's solo, "When the Leaves Begin to Fall," was much appreciated. Perhaps the most enthusiastically received number on the programme was an exercise by some of the kindergarten children, entitled "Good-night." It was loudly applauded and had to be repeated.

The Manager, in making the annual announcement, said that while the attendance had not been quite up to that of the previous year, the work done the discipline and the results had all been most satisfactory. He referred to the satisfactory work done by Miss Staggs, First Assistant Mistress, and Miss Soggee, Kindergarten teacher, during the past year. Miss Findlay, of Western Canada, a graduate of the University of Manitoba, and a normally trained teacher had arrived and would take up Miss Corning's work on her departure. The Building Fund, started three years ago to meet the crying need for new class-rooms and an Assembly Hall, had been added to during the year and now amounted to Rs. 5,500 in cash and pledges. The Managar then announced the winners of the scholarships.

Mrs. Cumming, who had kindly consented to be present for the purpose, then presented the prize winners with the prizes which they had won in their several classes, and the meeting closed with the singing of the National Authem.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 22nd Dec.—The Dewan has gone to Mysore to see H. H. the Maharajah.

It is probable that Bangalore will shortly have the advantage of telephonic communication between the chief places of business and, if required, between private houses. The Trades Association is moving in the matter and is registering the names of such as desire connections, with a view to the Government Telegraph Department being moved to provide the necessary service.

Major Sorshie, the A. C. R. E., of this Station, is about to leave Bangalore on six months' leave, Major Marshall, R. E., formerly well known in Bangalore in connection with the 2nd (Q. O.) Sappers and Miners, is coming here as A. C. R. E. and is expected to arrive on the 12th January, Major Sorshie leaving on the 15th idem. There is a report and I give it for what it is worth, that on his return from leave Major Sorshie will take up the Chief Engineership to the Mysore Government on the retirement of Mr. McHutchin.

I understand that it is a settled fact that Mr. H. A. Sim, I. C. S., C. I. E., will succeed Mr. E. Maconochie as Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, when the latter officer relinquishes the appointment early next year. It was originally arranged that Mr. Maconochie's services with the Maharajah would be extended in view of his contemplated visit to Japan, but the abandonment of His Highness's tour means that Mr. Maconochie will leave the Private Secretaryship earlier.

The City Magistrate, Mr. Hume-Wright, has disposed of one of the cases in which Rangappa, the Revenue accountant of the City Municipality, was charged with misappropriation and criminal breach of trust in regard to Municipal revenue collections. In this particular case a sum of Rs. 44 was involved and the accused has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. The other charges in respect to the defalcation of other sums will be proceeded with

Judgment was delivered to-day in the appeal preferred by Singaram, who was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to the extreme penalty of the law for the double murder of his wife and alleged paramour, the Sapper Parasjam. The Hon'ble the Resident concludes his judgment thus:—"The killing of the woman Anthumai was clearly murder, and the conviction of the accused under Section 302 I. P. C. must be upheld, but in the view which I take of the circumstances, the ends of justice will be met by the minor punishment provided by the Section and the sentence is accordingly altered to one of transportation for life."

THE 63RD P. L. I.

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday at Hebbal, where the Officers and men of the 63rd P. L. I. celebrated the 91st anniversary day of the battle of Mahidpur of 1817, in which the Regiment took a prominent part. Precisely at 3 P.M. the Sports were commenced in the presence of a large gathering consisting of ladies and gentlemen and Officers of the 81st Pioneers and the Transport Corps of the Mysore Government. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Vickers and among the European and native Officers Major G. A. C. Taylor and Subadar Pondoo Rao received prizes. Flowers and "pan supari" were distributed and the function ended. At 9 P.M. there was an illumination and the men of the Regiment give an entertainment comprising gymnastic and other feats and native music. The Band of the Regiment was also present and played an excellent selection. There was a display of fireworks at 11 P. M. and the entertainment terminated with greetings to Colonel M. A. Tuite, Commanding the Regiment, for whom the men have great esteem and regard, as one who has taken a very keen interest in the welfare of all ranks.

Much credit is due to Majors Vickers, Taylor, and O'Reilly and Lieutenants Marshall and Breithaupt who took much trouble to make the celebration a success.—(From a correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD.

A CHRISTMAS SHOOT.

Secunderabad, 24th Dec.—Volunteer A. A. Mix, Secretary of "A" Company's Shooting Club, provided a novel programme at the monthly shoot on Sunday. Instead of the usual money prize given to the winners a farm fed turkey was awarded for the first, a goose for the second and a guinea fowl for the third prize. About 20 members of the Club turned out and the morning being beautifully cool, shooting went on till past midday. The conditions were 7 rounds and one "sighter" at 400 and 500 yards without rest, Bisley marking; competitors were handicapped in five classes. Lance-Corporal Frankel won the turkey with 48 points, Lance-Corporal Pearce 47 points, secured the goose, and Volunteer F. Buckley (the latest recruit), with 46, won the guinea fowl. Major Duxbury and Captain Hampden (Adjutant) were among the competitors.

THE LALLAGUDA INSTITUTE CHRISTMAS TREAT.

To see the prosperous Railway colony of Lallaguda, nestling high in the distance from Secunderabad, one would never imagine that it was so extensively populated with children; but that it is was strikingly exemplified at the Christmas Treat held at the Institute last evening, when well over a hundred little ones enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. The powers-that-be in the N. G. S. Railway give exery encouragement to the healthy amusement of their employees and liberally subscribe to the several Christmas functions held at various places on the line each year. Lallaguda being the Loco centre, a thriving Institute exists which is run on a co-operative system, well worthy of example; and by the careful engineering of the Secretary, Mr. G. Woods, the funds are in such a healthy state that the Institute was enabled to give Rs. 300 towards the Christmas festivities.

Early in the afternoon all Lallaguda assembled at the Sports ground next to the Institute where a long programme of sports for young and old took place till dark. Then all repaired to an improvised enclosure, where were tables laden with tempting delectables and tea. Short work, was made of everything liquid and solid, and then a blaze of light from several Kitson lamps illuminated the enormous Christmas Tree in all its attractive and varigated colours. There was an expectant hush among the merry little folk, and then willing hands commenced to unload the tree. Elephant rides and a merry-go-round also helped to amuse those so inclined. Mr. and Mrs. Gaye, Captain and Mrs. Hampden, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. Austen, Mrs. and Mr. Hosken, were among those present.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 25th Dec.—A very welcome shower last night has had the effect of making everything look bright and clean this morning.

On Tuesday, Mr. W. Lansdowne missed a sovereign and his cook was suspected. While the Police were making enquiries the man deliberately took a table knife and started cutting at his throat. Sergeant Greenwood and a Head Constable who were on the scene promptly overpowered the man just in time and took him in to the Police Hospital where he is now.

WEDDING AT ST. STEPHEN'S.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Stephen's Church on Wednesday, when the marriage of Mr. Frank Blaker with Miss Winifred Misquith was solemnised. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Christopher Breay, Chaplain, the Service being fully choral and including Barnby's Anthem, "O Perfect Love," which was delightfully rendered by Mr. W. Lansdowne and the Church choir. The bride was met, as she walked up the church steps, by the choir and Clergy and walked up the aisle of the church leaning on the arm of Mr. J. W. Bailey, who gave her away, in the absence of her uncle, who was unavoidably prevented from being present. She looked charming and in a tailor made costume of pale biscuit coloured cloth, effectively trimmed with white silk and braid. She wore a white felt picture hat trimmed with ostrich plumes and carried a huge bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. A. E. Irvine as best man. Miss Doris Copcutt, the only bridesmaid, was dressed in a cream taffeta frock with large picture hat trimmed with poppies which was most becoming. The bride's cousins, the little twin sisters Annie and Phyllis Boesinger, were the flower girls. They were dressed in dainty little frocks of cream pine-apple silk trimmed with valenciennes lace and wore tiny wreaths of daisies on their heads. They carried baskets full of rose petals which they scattered in front of the happy couple as they walked down the aisle to the vestry.

A Reception was afterwards held at the Music Hall, where an excellently decorated cake by Messrs. Heath and Son was cut and the health of the happy couple drunk, the speakers being Sir Frederick Price, K.C.S.I., the Rev. Christopher Breay, the bridgeroom and Mr. A. E. Irvine. The happy couple left soon after for Coonoor, where the honeymoon will be spent, the bride's going-away dress being of pale blue voile with hat to match. Amongst those present were Sir Frederick and Lady Price, the Rev. Christopher Breay, Mr. J. L. Andrews, Mr. John and Miss Boesinger, Mr. Pakenham Walsh, Mrs. and the Misses H. A. J. Smith, Mr. Henry Collins Mr. and Miss Simpson, Miss Penn, Mr. Irwine, Mr. A. E. Irwine, Miss Edwards, and the members of St. Stephen's choir.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Dec on 172·8 Miles open:

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	700	.....	1,200
Or per mile of Railway	29	40	....	69
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	8,886	4,930	32	13,848
Total for 24 weeks..	9,386	5,630	32	15,048
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	377	401	4	782
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	23	....	45
Total to corresponding date do.	10,148	6,918	44	17,110

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 416
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 2,062

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Dec. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	23,000	....	28,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	163	....	198
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	1,31,934	4,01,089	3,101	5,36,124
Total for 24 weeks ...	1,36,934	4,24,089	3,101	5,64,124
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,854	20,850	133	27,867
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	49	147	1	197
Total to corresp'g date do.	1,58,240	4,94,360	5,368	6,58,068

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 193
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 93,944

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Dec. on 1,773·77 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,45,000	2,50,000	7,000	4,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	82	132	4	238
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	36,58,284	43,40,904	1,48,744	81,47,932
Total for 24 weeks....	38,03,284	45,10,904	1,55,744	85,09,932
Comparison Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,67,945	3,10,974	7,966	4,92,885
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	95	179	5	279
Total to corresp'g date do.	42,27,913	67,44,535	1,85,581	1,11,58,029

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 70,053
Do to date ..... Rs. 25,58,097

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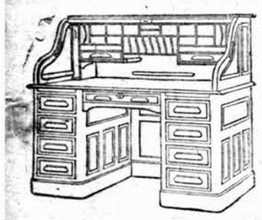

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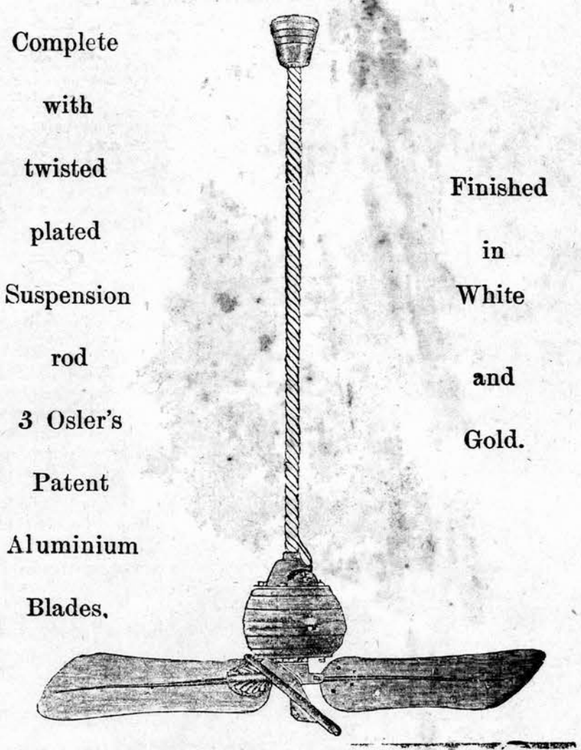

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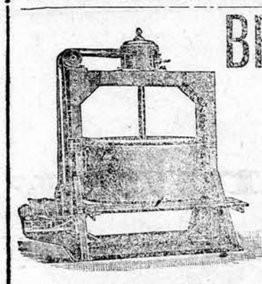

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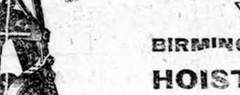
TRADE  MARK.

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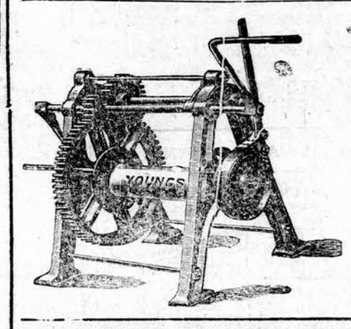

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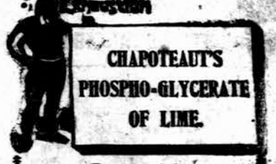

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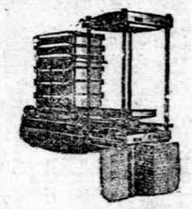

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